

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

In This Number:

President Coolidge Vetoes McNary-Haugen Bill

The Feed Mill Proves its Value to Elevator Operators of the Northwest

Full Retail Price for Shortage of Coal

Public Needs Education in Grain Marketing Methods

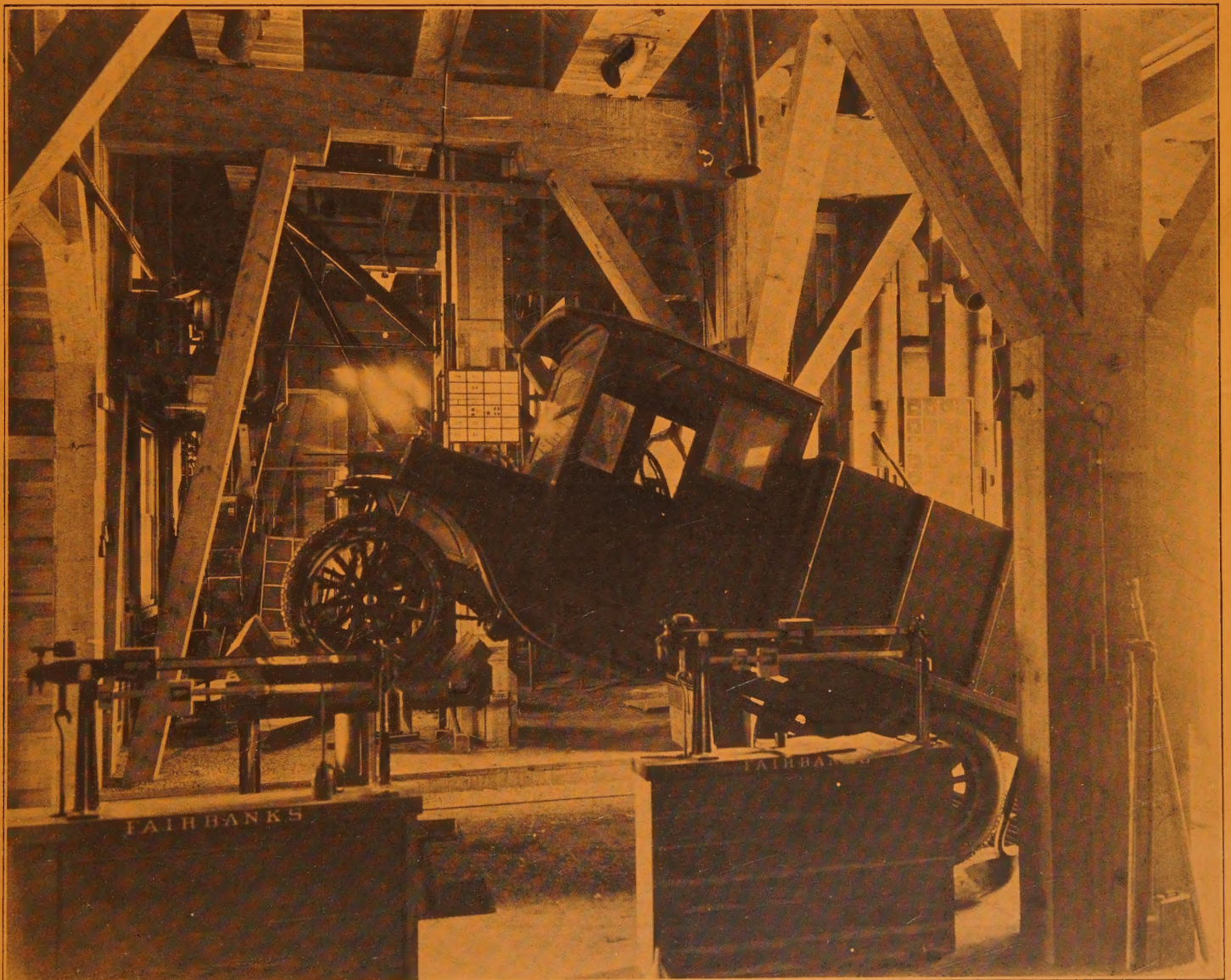
Heating Flax Caused by Green Weed Seeds

Slow Time in Transit

The Seed Problem of 1927

New Condition Voids Acceptance

Causes of 1686 Elevator Fires

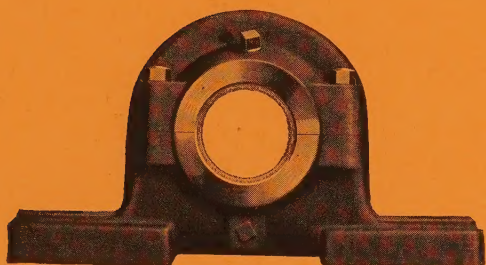


Dumping Grain Over the 10-Ton Truck Scales in Driveway of Farmers Elevator at Moorehead, Minn.
[Illustrated Description in this Number.]



Plain Bearings Waste Power

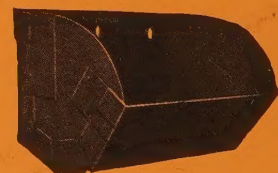
A waste of 20 to 50 per cent of your power means a lot of money thrown away every year! That's just the amount of waste caused by friction in using plain bearings.



This waste is stopped by using S K F self-aligning, ball bearing drop hangers and pillow blocks. This profitable equipment also requires less oil and reduces your fire risk. Any millwright can install and adjust them. *Power saved is profits earned.* Write us for details.

Superior D. P. Cups Increase Elevator Capacity

Without changing anything but the cups you can increase your elevator capacity 20%. Superior D. P. Cups can be placed closer on the belt. They discharge perfectly. Use these better cups.



Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.
In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dir.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain and hay.
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chambers of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.
Hannon, Harry J., brokerage exclusively.
Leeson Grain Co., Inc., consignments.
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., feed and grain.*

BUTLER, PENNA.

Klingler & Company, H. J., buckwheat and grain,
kiln-dried buckwheat flour.

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Hastings-Stout Co., grain and hay.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.
Lambson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.
McKenna & Strasser, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., commission merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Granger & Co., Dan. B., commission, grain and hay.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENTON, TEXAS.

Craddock Grain Co., W. F., grain & hay.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*

DENVER, COLO. (Continued)

Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain commission merchants.
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.
Lockwood, Lee, broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.
Caughy Co., Frank T., grain and field seeds.*
Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.*

EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Grain Exchange Members

Bennett & Company, James E.
Bird Grain Company, Henry.*
Cox Grain Company, C. H.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.
Enid Terminal Elevator Company.
Enid Milling Company.*
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Company.
Feuquay Grain Company.*
Gels-Price Elevator Company.
Goltry Grain Company.
Henry Grain Company, John.*
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.
Johnston, W. B.*
Randels-Williams Grain Company.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Mulholland & Thorsen, grain merchandisers.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bewley Mills, flour milling.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consgmts.*
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgmts.*
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgmts-merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgmts.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."
West Grain Co., consgmts., merchants, brokers.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*

Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mfg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.
American Maid Flour Mills, mlg. gr., exporters.
Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.*
Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exptg.
Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.*
Dowman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., nav.*
Ervine & Bishop, wholesale grain.*
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain merchants, futures.
Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.
Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Maibucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Aylsworth Commission Co., grain commission.
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, fetterita, mlo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uppdike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderlice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Lackey, Douglas W., mlg. grain, mlo, alfalfa meal.

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Mich. grain, hay, beans.*

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

Greendale Mills, Inc., "Greendale Feeds" are better.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.
Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.
Gordy Co., O. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mml feed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.*
Brandels & Son, A., receivers and shippers.
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Verboeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.
Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co., grain merchants.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hewatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.
Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The grain, feed, bkg.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Mashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Urdike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., O. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*

PEORIA (Continued)

McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.*

SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.
Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*

ST. LOUIS (Continued)

Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.
Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.
Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*
Kansas Terminal Elevtr. Co., gr. mchts., public storage.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Bedell Elevator Co., milling wheat.
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whlrs. gr. and seeds.*

YORK, NEBR.

Hurlburt & Sons, E. L., we ship cracked corn west.

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

Chamber of Commerce
Members

CINCINNATI

Chamber of Commerce
Members

SCHOLL GRAIN CO.
Grain Merchants

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.
RECEIVERS @ SHIPPERS
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHEL

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley
RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS
UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION
Elevator Capacity 4,600,000 Bushels
CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY OMAHA DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
OMAHA
Receivers and Shippers
GRAIN
Consignments Solicited

Produce Exchange
Members

TOLEDO

Produce Exchange
Members

J. F. ZAHM & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
Your consignments and orders for future
solicited in either
GRAIN OR SEEDS
TOLEDO OR CHICAGO

SOUTHWORTH'S WEEKLY REVIEW
Covers GRAIN, SEED AND COTTON
It is FREE to all within our business range
SOUTHWORTH & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
Wholesale Grain Dealers
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered
prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and
Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce
Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal

New York Grain Futures

Domestic Wheat — Bonded Wheat — Domestic Oats

The New York Wheat Futures Market provides an ideal hedge for millers and exporters.

The desirable grades only of Domestic Wheat are deliverable on contract with nothing below No. 2 Hard Winter, No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Northern Spring. The bonded contract is for the Standard Export Grades of Canadian Wheat deliverable under the original Dominion Certificates.

Wheat at Buffalo is at a most desirable distributing point for Eastern mills and from Buffalo export grain can be shipped via any Atlantic port as ocean freight is available.

Effective January 3rd, 1927, trading was inaugurated in Domestic Oats, Buffalo delivery. The contract is for No. 2 White Oats, United States Standard with No. 1 White deliverable at $\frac{1}{2}$ c premium and No. 3 white at $1\frac{1}{2}$ c discount under the contract price. Buffalo is in the direct line of flow of surplus oats from the Central West, Southwest and Northwest, and as a distributing point for the Eastern Trade is unequalled.

Commissions on all grain are $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel for **non-members** residing in United States and Canada and $\frac{3}{8}$ c per bushel for **non-members** residing outside of the United States and Canada. Commissions are $\frac{1}{8}$ c per bushel for **members** residing in the United States and Canada and $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel for **members** residing outside of the United States and Canada.

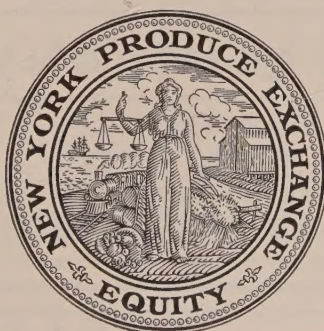
Members of the Clearing House are as follows:

Andrus, C. W., & Son
Bache, J. S., & Co.
Barnes-Ames Company
Betts & Power
Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., Inc.
Clark, John F., & Co.
Continental Grain Co.
Dare, E. H., & Co.
Dreyfus, Louis & Company

Earle & Stoddart, Inc.
Field, Albert C., Inc.
Hansen Produce Co., Inc.
Knight & Company
Jones, M. B., & Co., Inc.
Melady Grain Co., Inc.
Milmine, Bodman & Co., Inc.
Montgomery, Straub & Co., Inc.
Moss & Ferguson

Norris Grain Company
Peters, N. W., & Co., Inc.
Pritchard & Co.
Pyncheon & Co.
Robinson & Sweet
Roundey, F. B.
Samuels & Valentine
Schwartz, B. F., & Co., Inc.
Story, W. H., & Co.
Weis, Irving & Co.
Williams, Geer & Co.

**GUARANTEES
SERVICE**



**GUARANTEES
SAFETY**

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members

Special Wire and Salesman Service

LAMSON BROS. CO.

166 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

**WHEAT, CORN
OATS, RYE
BARLEY, SEED****Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

GRAIN MERCHANTS—EXPORTERS—IMPORTERS

Cash and Futures Chicago, Ill. Private Wires

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**Grain Commission**

Board of Trade CHICAGO

RUMSEY & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois

"SINCE 1873"

"SINCE 1873"

J. J. BADENOCH CO.

Commission Merchants

GRAIN PROVISIONS COTTON

332S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

For Best Results Ship Your Grain and Seeds to

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

*We want your business not later
—but today*Especially Consignments
GRAINS ALL WAYS**McKENNA & STRASSER**

60 Board of Trade, Chicago

JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO. GRAIN and SEEDS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS CHICAGO**CHICAGO GRAIN & SALVAGE CO.**

Dealers in

Salvage Grain

Grain, Feeds, Etc.

WRITE OR WIRE

930 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

Chicago

Harris, Winthrop & Co.11 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery, Chicago**GRAIN COMMISSION**

Members of Principal Exchanges

LOGAN & BRYAN

1-2-5 BOARD OF TRADE CHICAGO

Branch Office, Congress Hotel

BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, Copper
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions

Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific

E. W. BAILEY & CO.

72 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Receivers and Shippers of

GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS

POPE & ECKHARDT CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

111 W. Jackson St.

Consignments and your offers of Grain To
Arrive will always receive close attention.**J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.**

Grain Merchants

111 W. Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Ill.

BARTLETT FRAZIER Co. GRAIN MERCHANTSF. C. Austin Bldg.
CHICAGO**ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY**

208 So. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN MERCHANTS

FUTURES ORDERS SOLICITED

Winnipeg, Liverpool and United States Markets

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN CONSIGNMENTS

CHICAGO

MILWAUKEE

MINNEAPOLIS

ST. LOUIS

BUFFALO

Clement Curtis & Co.

The Rookery Bldg., Chicago

Members of all principal Exchanges.
Private wire service to all leading cities
in this country.

Established Over Forty Years

Hulburt, Warren & Chandler

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago

Stocks Bonds Grain Cotton

Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris

Incorporated

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

GRAIN COMMISSIONWe Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations
Between Terminal Grain Markets**WHEN YOU BUY—BUY RIGHT.****OUR ADVERTISERS OFFER THE BEST.**

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

HALLET & CAREY CO.

Grain Merchants

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRAIN

We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain, Choice
Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers.
Own and Operate Elevator "L"

DELMAR COMPANY

Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Shippers of **RED DURUM**

and other grains for poultry feeds
Elevator Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

Fraser-Smith Co.
GRAIN

Minneapolis - Milwaukee Cedar Rapids

CORN - OATS - BARLEY - RYE

For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity

**The VAN DUSEN-
HARRINGTON CO.**

MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

New Riegel, O.—The Grain Dealers
Journal certainly is good reading and I
could not tell you how to improve it.—
Chas. M. Wagner.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register

for car lot dealers

Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of
any car number. Facing pages 11x15½" of heavy ledger paper are each
ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2,
3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and
9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-
headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."

The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of
the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So
that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.
Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces
for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.50. Weight 1¼ lbs.

FORM 42 contains 72 pages, bound in art canvas covers with spaces for
registering 21,600 cars. Price, \$3.25. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

**MARTIN & KNOWLTON
GRAIN CO.**

SUCCESSORS TO
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

Receivers and Shippers St. Louis, Mo.

You have a real paper and your leaky
car reports are of real value to grain men.
—D. E. Minor, Grand Island, Neb.

The Grain Dealers Journal is a real
paper.—Earl Askwig, agt. Occident Elevator
Co., Comanche, Montana.

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COMMISSION CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nanson Commission Co. **GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS**

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN CO. St. Louis
New Orleans

Established 1877

Grain and Hay
Exchange Members

PITTSBURGH

Grain and Hay
Exchange Members

HARPER GRAIN CO.

Wabash Building

**Modern elevator facilities
at your command.**

JESSE C. STEWART CO.

GRAIN and FEED

Own and Operate the

IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

ESTABLISHED 1872

R. S. McCAGUE, Ltd.

Receivers and Shippers

Corn, Oats, Hay and Mill Feed

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the
progressive grain elevator men of the entire
country by advertising in the Grain Dealers
Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members

Consign your Grain to
LEESON GRAIN CO., INC.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Quick Returns—Best Results

CARGILL GRAIN CO., Inc.
821 Chamber of Commerce
BUFFALO, N. Y.
We Deliver What We Sell

Armour Grain Co.
Grain Merchants
Buffalo, N. Y.

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt delivery.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code..... 2.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....15.00
Riverside Flour Code, Improved, 6th Edition.....12.50
Calpack Code (1928).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

"All Your Needs in Grain and Feeds"

SUNSET FEED AND GRAIN CO. Inc.
Chamber of Commerce :: Buffalo, N. Y.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* presents only reputable concerns.

Live Grain and Feed Accounts Solicited
BROKERAGE EXCLUSIVELY
HARRY J. HANNON
319 Chamber of Commerce Buffalo, New York

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members

Handling
Consignments
and Futures
48 Years

B. C. Christopher & Co.
KANSAS CITY MO.

Buyers and
Shippers Kaffir,
Feterita, Milo
Maize, Mill Feed

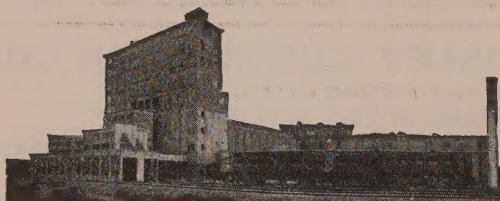
DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6 000,000 Bushels

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



Buyers—Sellers
WHEAT . CORN
OATS . BARLEY
CONSIGNMENTS
MILL ORDERS

UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - Kansas City
87 Board of Trade - Chicago
Merchants Exchange - St. Louis, Mo.
N. P. Anderson Bldg. - Fort Worth, Tex.
Produce Exchange - New York City
Operators of Katy Elevator, 1,300,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

CONSIGN

ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A

SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY
CONSIGNMENTS

1124 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets
1407-10 Board of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Kinsley, Kans.

SCOULAR BISHOP GRAIN CO.
Kansas City CONSIGNMENTS Omaha

We have induced reliable advertisers to talk to you.
If they interest you, mention that you saw it in The

Grain Dealers Journal

DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your

shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

Houlton Grain Co.

*Wholesale Grain.
Get in touch with us.*

Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.

*Millers and Grain Merchants.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.*

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not ~~come up~~ to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Produce Exchange
Members

NEW YORK

Produce Exchange
Members

L. W. FORBELL & CO.

*Strictly Commission Merchants
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS
Consignments Solicited
340-342 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK, N.Y.*

Buyers—Quote Us

M. B. JONES & CO.

Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

Send Your Offerings to

The Abel-Whitman Co., Inc.

*Grain — Feed — Brokerage
511 Produce Exchange, New York, N.Y.*

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MILWAUKEE

Chamber of Commerce
Members

IF YOU WANT

regular country shippers
to become familiar with
your firm name, place
your "ad" here :: ::

WISCONSIN GRAIN ELEVATORS CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

— Operating —

C. M. & St. P., Elev. "E" Milwaukee
1,400,000 Bushels Capacity

Elev. "B" Savanna, Ill.
400,000 Bushels Capacity

Consignments solicited for Milwaukee and Savanna

PRIVATE WIRE SYSTEM TO ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETS

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

E. A. GRUBBS GRAIN CO.

Kiln Dried Yellow Corn

Wire for Prices

Greenville, Ohio

**STANDARD COMMISSION CO.
BROKERS**

*Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS*

C. N. D. QUOTATIONS

A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday 192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper, 9½x11½, are well bound in book form, with flexible pressboard covers—a year's supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00. Weight 14 oz.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
209 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Hipple Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

*Specializing in Kafir and Milo
Wire us for Delivered Prices*

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success of
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.
Will you mention it?

GORDON GRAIN CO.

CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS

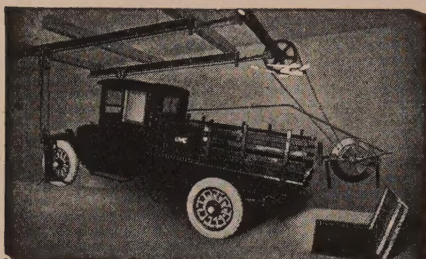
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Board of Trade
Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade
Members**P. B.
and
C. C. Miles**Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty**Turner-Hudnut Company**
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade**W. W. DEWEY & SONS COMMISSION MERCHANTS**
33-35 Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.**McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump**
THE PRACTICAL DUMP

Prepare to handle any style or length wagon that may come to your Elevator, as the farmers are each year using more of the long coupled wide-bedded wagons.

The McMillin Dump handles any length wagon or truck, and they can be raised to any slope, even sufficient to discharge grain from the rough wagon beds without the necessity of getting in the bed and kicking or raking it out.

It will dump any length vehicle into one dump door.

By extending the track the one device will dump into several dump doors in a line in the driveway.

All dumps equipped for operating by hand or power. TWO horse power motor or 4" belt from other machinery is ample.

The MANY ADVANTAGES of the McMILLIN DUMP are rapidly being recognized, and many Elevator Companies are accepting this opportunity of increasing their business, and equipping their elevator with a device that affords both themselves and the trade a pleasure in handling the many different types of vehicles being used.

ADDRESS**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.**CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS****It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS**

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *E. W. Watt, Jacobburg, O.*

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

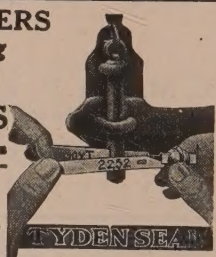
**10,000 SHIPPERS**
Are now using**TYDEN CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
417 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**The Mayfair**St. Louis
U.S.A.Last word
in hotel construction and service.

RIGHT in the center of business and theatre districts, and convenient to all railroad, street car and bus lines.

Has the quiet refinement of an exclusive club.

Everyone of its 400 rooms has a bath. Circulating ice water, large closets, bed lamps, morning paper under the door, and other unusual features.

an
Hotel
of
Distinction

Rates from \$3.00

price posted in
each room**Charles
Heiss**

Managing Director

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

The Genuine

Humphrey Elevator**Proved--Now Improved!**

Hundreds of the best-paying elevators and mills have proved the value of Humphrey Employees' Elevators—men get more done when they ride instead of climb.

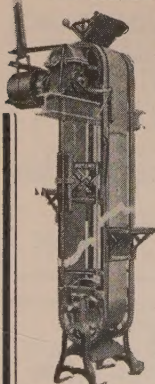
Now all Humphrey Elevators offer even greater service, and efficiency—improved models are equipped with ball bearings in worm gear, and head shaft, and in motor for electric drives.

Write for valuable information regarding these new features.

Humphrey Elevator Co.

924 Division St.

Faribault, Minn.

**Coal Sales Book**

For Retail Coal Dealers

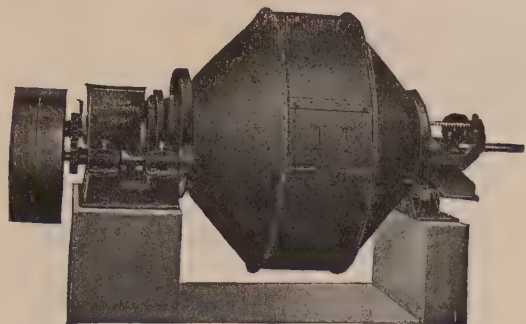
It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 6,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger, Folio, Purchaser, Gross, Tare, Net Pounds, Price Per Ton, Amount.

This book is 8½x14 inches and contains 150 numbered pages of superior ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with cloth, leather back, and round leather corners.

Order Form 44. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



MUNSON SUPERIOR BATCH MIXER

All kinds of dry stock perfectly blended. No grinding of grains. Less power per ton.

Can You Supply Perfectly Mixed Feed for Interstate Trade?

With most mixers there is a tendency to separate the light and heavy stocks in a batch, so that considerable difference exists between the first and last bags of the mix.

Let us show you why a Superior blends feed perfectly at less cost per ton.

Ask for the nearest Superior installation when sending in the coupon.

MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO., Inc.

213 Seward Ave.

Established 1825

Utica, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES

F. J. Conrad.....Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.Minneapolis, Minn.
A. D. Hughes Co.Wayland, Mich.
H. C. Davis.....Bonner Springs, Kans.
Sidney Grain Mch. Co.....Sidney, O.

Attach coupon to your letterhead.

Munson Mill Machinery Co.,
213 Seward Ave., Utica, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Without obligating us, send Batch
Mixer catalog.

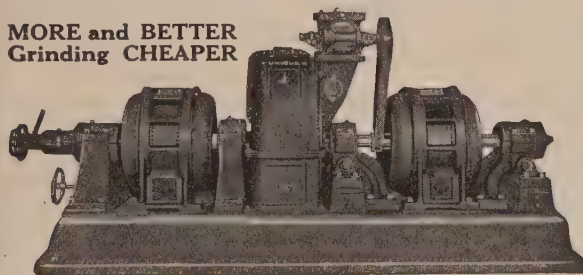
Name

Address

*For Greatest Profit In
Feed Grinding, Employ The*

UNIQUE BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits
of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of
products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high
grade ball bearings—and the general substan-
tial construction insure that this increased
amount of uniform grinding will be done at
the lowest possible cost for general main-
tenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete de-
scription on request. Write us.

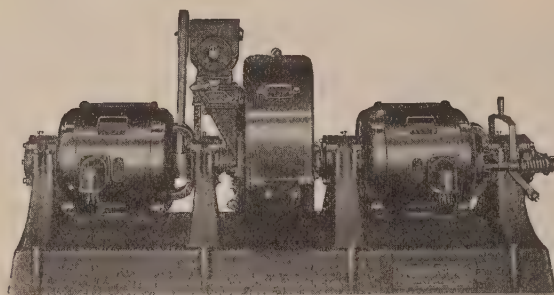
ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

THE *Bauer* MILL BALL BEARING



Belt or Motor Driven, Seven Sizes

Alemite Lubrication

Suspended Motor Construction

Feeder, Ball Bearing and Noiseless

Ammeter with All Motor Mills

Automatic Quick Release. Pressure Relief Springs
with Adjustable Tension

Write for catalog

THE BAUER BROS. CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



Take Up



Spool Idler

Whether it be a complete new machinery installation or a repair or replacement, we are in a position to furnish the complete outfit or parts.

The one we consider as important as the other, and, at all times, give the orders our careful attention and make prompt shipment.



Sprocket Idler



Take Up

Shellers and Cleaners

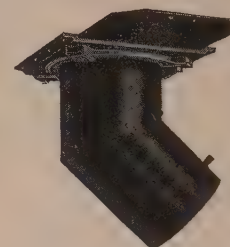
Send us your inquiry

UNION IRON WORKS

Decatur, Illinois



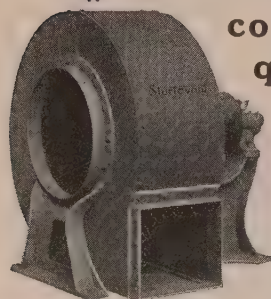
Sprocket Tightener



Bin Bottom

Sturtevant
(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

Fans Collectors and Complete Systems to meet all dust collecting re- quirements



The Sturtevant Engineering Staff is thoroughly experienced in the design and application of modern dust collecting systems for grain elevators.

Send for our catalog 291 on Pneumatic Collecting & Conveying Systems or call in one of our engineering specialists on dust collecting problems and let him recommend equipment that will give the most satisfactory results.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

HYDE PARK, BOSTON, MASS.

Sales Offices in all principal cities

Chicago Office, 1042 Wrigley Bldg.

**Sturtevant COLLECTING &
CONVEYING FANS & SYSTEMS**

1875

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10¼x15¼ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.00.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Automatic Scale Proven by the Supervised Carload Hopper Scale



Where there is no leakage from car in transit and only the unavoidable differences due to loss of dust in handling, sampling, and the normal tolerances of two scales, a properly-operated Richardson Automatic Self-Compensating Scale at shipping point and a Supervised Carload Hopper Scale at destination check out as follows. These weights are not hand-picked but taken as they come from records of a large terminal grain dealer.

Car No.	Initial	10 bu. per draft Automatic Scale Shipping Weight	Supervised Carload Hopper Scale Destination Weight	Short
114154	CBQ	80,000 lbs.	79,850 lbs.	150 lbs.
221897	NYC	80,000 lbs.	79,975 lbs.	25 lbs.
42627	Santa Fe	80,000 lbs.	79,925 lbs.	75 lbs.
706002	CM&StP	80,000 lbs.	79,920 lbs.	80 lbs.
76683	WAB	80,000 lbs.	79,905 lbs.	95 lbs.
552154	CGR	80,000 lbs.	79,920 lbs.	80 lbs.
81339	PM	80,000 lbs.	79,910 lbs.	90 lbs.
80938	WAB	80,000 lbs.	79,950 lbs.	50 lbs.
712020	CMSP	80,000 lbs.	79,950 lbs.	50 lbs.

*Why not protect your grain shipments with a
RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC?*

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

CHICAGO

WICHITA

MINNEAPOLIS

OMAHA

"Eureka - Invincible" Grain & Seed Cleaners and Feed Manufacturing Equipment



S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.



THE NEW BADGER CAR MOVER

**30 DAYS'
FREE
TRIAL**

Will spot your cars cheaply, easily and
without delay.

Its patented features and quality materials
make it the most efficient and durable mover
being sold.

Try it out for thirty days in your plant.

THE ADVANCE CAR MOVER CO., APPLETON, WIS.

MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belting for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

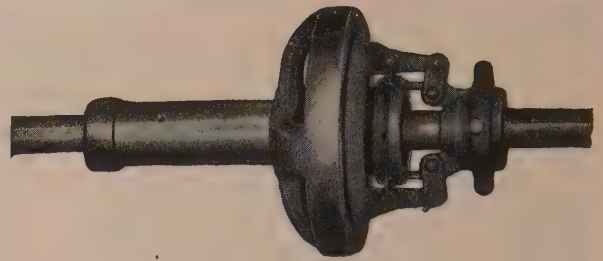
Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.

301 W. Randolph St.

CHICAGO

New York Boston Philadelphia San Francisco Seattle



THE BEYL

PATENTS } FEB. 1920
NOV. 1924
DEC. 1924

Maximum Power—Minimum Cost

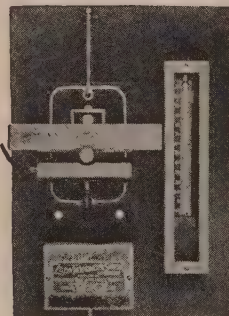
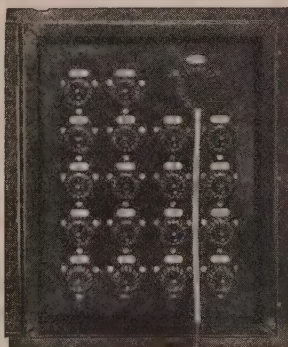
This plate type, non-combustible friction clutch has but one adjustment and operates successfully on either high or slow speed duty.

Exposed parts encased where required. Write for booklet describing this powerful clutch. A trial will convince you that it is the ideal one for your elevator, mill or factory.

Link Belt Supply Co.

Manufacturers

Minneapolis - Minnesota



The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

A Few
Zeleny
Installations

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour
Mills
Bartlett Frasier
Co.
Uplike Grain
Co.
Armour Grain
Co.
Larabee Flour
Mills
New Orleans
Public
Elevator
Maney Milling
Co.
Buckeye Cotton
Oil Co.
Red Star Milling
Co.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

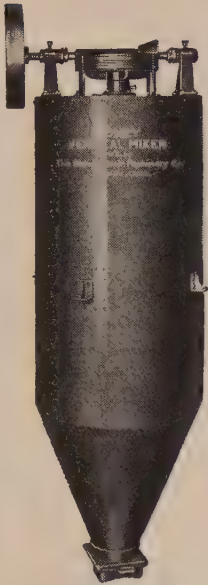
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Lubricating System
Agricultural Gypsum	Magnetic Separator
Attrition Mill	Manlift
Bag Closing Machine	Moisture Tester
Bags and Burlap	Mustard Seed Separator
Bearings { Roller	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
{ Ball	Oat Clipper
Belting	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Bin Thermometer	Portable Elevator
Boots { Oil Engine	
Buckets { Gas Engine	
Car Liners	Power { Motors
Car Loader	Power Shovel
Car Mover	Radio Equipment
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Rat or Weevil Exterminator
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Renewable Fuse
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales
Conveying Machinery	Scale Tickets
Distributor	Scarifying Machine
Dockage Tester	Screw Conveyor
Dump	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Dust Collector	Separator
Dust Protector	Sheller
Elevator Brushes	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Elevator Leg	{ Steel or Zinc
Elevator Paint	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Smut Remover
Fire Barrels	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Extinguishers	Spouting
Friction Clutch	Storage Tanks
Grain Cleaner	Sulphur
Grain Driers	Testing Apparatus
Grain Tables	Transmission Machinery
Leg Backstop	Transmission Rope
Lightning Rods	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



SIDNEY Vertical Feed Mixers Are

GIVING SATISFACTION

Another addition to the already famous Sidney Line—a Sidney Mixer means money to you and money to your customers.

Let Us
Furnish and Install YOUR
Complete Feed Outfit

Write for descriptive literature or let our representatives show you.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of
COMPLETE MILL and ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT
SIDNEY, OHIO

Successors to THE PHILIP SMITH MFG. CO.

Rid Your Elevator of RATS and MICE

These rodents do millions of dollars' damage in elevators to sack grain, seeds, feed, etc.

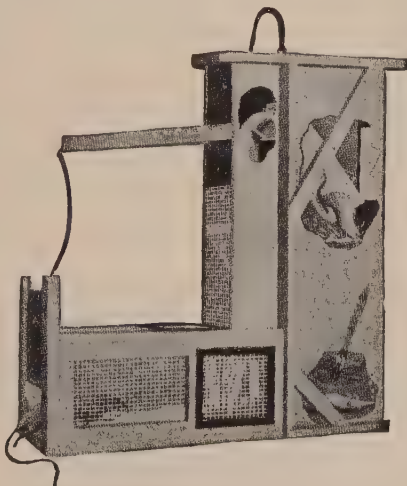
You can eliminate losses
in your plant by using



Automatic Rat and
Mouse Traps.

This Automatic Trap catches and kills by the wholesale. Each victim resets the trap for the next. Clean, sanitary and lasts for years.

It has made good under the most desperate conditions in thousands of elevators, seed houses, flour and feed mills. Endorsed by leading firms in all lines of business. Over 150,000 in use.



Write today for full
information

Each victim sets the trap for its follower

A. O. Automatic Trap Co.

630 Jackson Boulevard

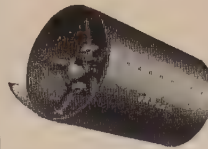
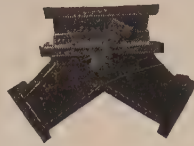
Chicago, Illinois

THESE BIG MILLING COMPANIES

Know Equipment and Have Used

"EHR SAM"

The fact that Ehram Elevating, Conveying and Transmission Equipment has been furnished in Grain Elevators for the following Big and Well Known Companies during the past two years is evidence, we think, that Ehram Equipment satisfies the most exacting equipment buyers.



Washburn Crosby, Kansas City, Mo.
El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El
Reno, Okla.

Eagle Milling Co., Edmund, Okla.
W. J. Lawther, Dallas, Texas.

Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City,
Okla.

Kimball Milling Company, Ft. Worth,
Texas

Liberty Mills, San Antonio, Texas.

The above elevators built by

Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co.
Kansas City, Mo.



"EHR SAM"

Grain Handling Milling Equipment

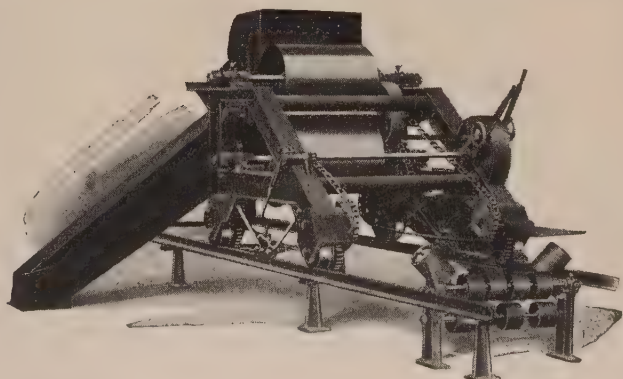
Expert Ehram Engineers are always glad to counsel and advise in connection with Grain Handling and Milling Equipment problems. Why not write us today?

J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co.

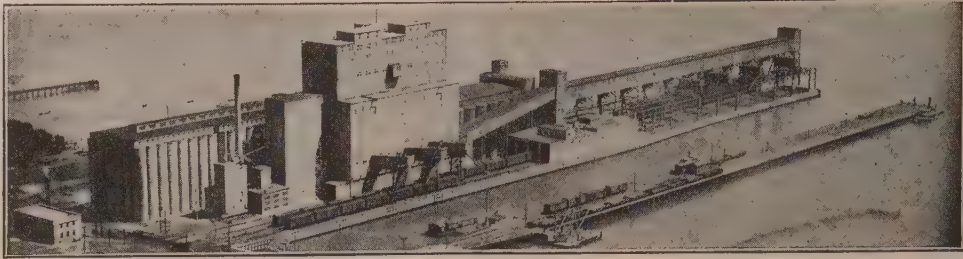
ENTERPRISE, KANS.

FREE
CATALOG

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills, Grain Elevators, Cement Plaster Mills, Salt Plants, Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems, Fertilizer Factories, Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World

Designed and Constructed by
James Stewart and Company, Inc.

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World



One of
Several Elevators

Designed and Built by us Throughout Canada

The More Recent are

The Reliance Terminal Elevator	Port Arthur
The Jas. Richardson & Sons Elev.	Port Arthur
The Northwestern Elevator	Fort William
The Great Lakes Elevator	Owen Sound

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
CONSTN. CO., LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

Duluth

Minneapolis, Minn.



**3,000,00 Bushel Grain Elevator
for**

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

Decatur, Illinois

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

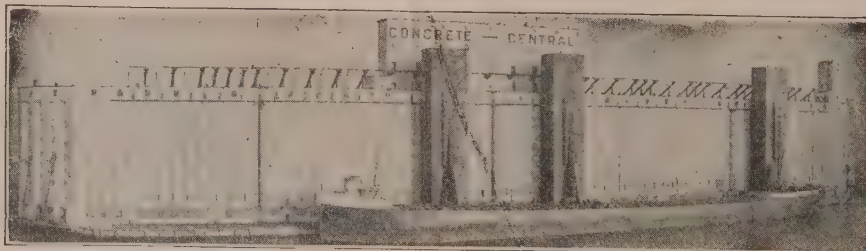
Folwell-Ahlskog Company

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Millard Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Baltimore, Md.

Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

THE M. A. LONG CO.

*Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department*

The Long Bldg. - Baltimore, Md.
Postal Tel. Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.



Enid Terminal Elevator Company

Enid, Oklahoma

Present Capacity, 550,000 Bushels
(Head House equipped to handle 1,250,000 bushels)

Broke ground in January, complete plant placed in operation June 1. Before completion, the SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY of Enid awarded us contract for a duplicate of this elevator. The second plant was ready to handle grain September 1. Both are now operating on a profitable basis.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE
Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction*"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"*SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, IowaBox 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

JACKS
and
STEEL YOKESfor Grain Elevator,
Silo and Coal Pit
ConstructionWrite for literature
and prices

Patented

Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

C. T. Stevens

C. E. Roop

C. B. Barutio

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
1207-8-9 LANDRETH BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices.W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Neb.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

The Star Engineering
Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

DESIGNERS

of Grain Elevators, Flour Mills

Feed Mills, Warehouses
and Industrial BuildingsPreliminary Sketches and Estimates
Valuations and ReportsHORNER, WYATT & ROADS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.Southwestern Engineering
CompanyDesigners and Builders of
MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.Want a Job?—Advertise in the Situation Wanted
columns of the Grain Dealers Journal

L. J. McMILLIN

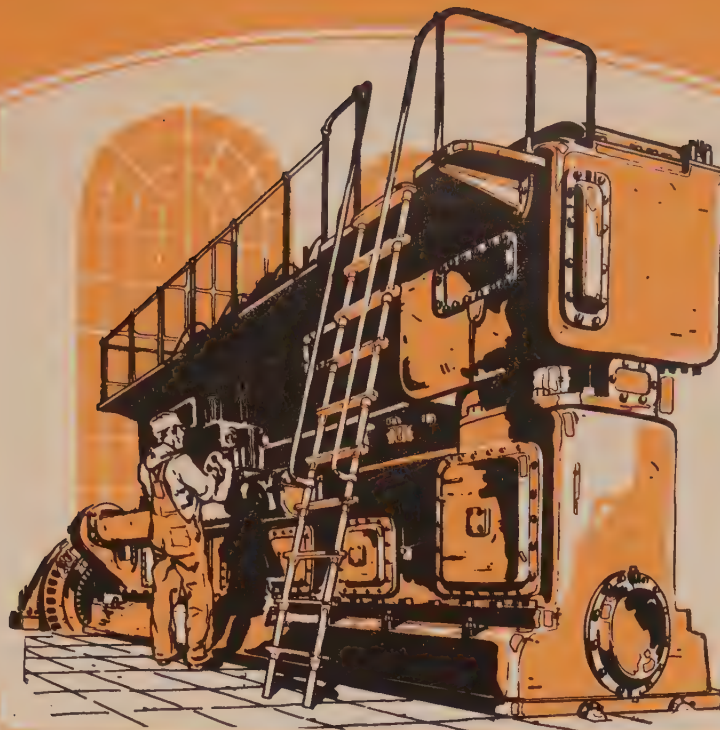
Engineer and Contractor of
GRAIN ELEVATORSAny Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSASFor elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in the
market write us for one.

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.
Designer and Builder of
Modern Grain ElevatorsA. F. ROBERTS
ERECTS
FURNISHES

SABETHA,

Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery
KANSASGRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS
T. E. IBBERSON CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.By mentioning the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago when writing its advertisers you
help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.



Put *half* your power dollars into *profits*

SUPPOSE half your power bill could be returned to profits. But why suppose? Why not actually *save* this much, and more—as many Diesel-operated plants are doing!

Here is a typical case—the Blackburn Milling Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

Last June this company installed a Fairbanks-Morse 120-hp. Diesel Engine. Previously they had operated on purchased power—with power cost averaging 11.7 cents per barrel.

During the first month of Diesel operation, with the mill running at 50 per cent of its 24-hour capacity, the cost of fuel and lubricating oil for the Diesel was 6 cents per barrel—or a saving of practically half of the previous cost.

The following month, with the mill operating at 60 per cent capacity, fuel

and lubricating cost was 5.2 cents a barrel.

The next month, with the mill operating at 90 per cent capacity, the cost per barrel was only 3.7 cents.

“We consider this a remarkable showing,” writes E. H. Blackburn, of this concern, “and we are convinced that we are going to be able to effect a remarkable saving with our engine. So far, it has performed in a very satisfactory manner, and we believe in every way has made a *better* showing than the guaranty placed on the engine by your company.

“We are operating the engine without an engineer as it is located so that it is easily accessible from our roller floor, and the miller on duty checks up and looks after the engine, which requires very little of his time on account of its simplicity.”

Mills and elevators of all sizes are turning to F-M Diesel power for the economies that mean substantial increases in profits. As proved by hundreds of installations, the simple F-M two-stroke-cycle Diesel, with airless injection, is adaptable to every type of mill and elevator drive—and is as efficient in small sized units as in engines of large horsepower. Ask for our free bulletin

No. 1010, on the Economy of Diesel Engine Power.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES MOTORS PUMPS·SCALES



fire — safe!

RING DOWN the curtain on motor fire hazards. Install motors that carry their own protection. Like a fire wall built around the motor, the shell of the F-M motor illustrated provides complete protection against explosive dust and other fire hazards. Yet, the motor runs cool—even when taxed by overloads. Inlet and outlet openings are provided for piping to the outside. Fresh outside air is thus drawn into the motor and circulated through the interior by means of a carefully planned ventilating system.

Leading fire prevention associations and insurance companies recommend this type of motor for service in flour mills and elevators. Use it to secure the most favorable insurance rates. Use it, moreover, because it is a genuine Fairbanks-Morse Ball-Bearing Motor—one of the famous line that pioneered the ball-bearing motor—brought it to its highest development and reduced motor attendance to one single operation—greasing of the ball bearings once a year. Install this motor and know how little attention the modern motor requires.

Ask for special bulletin on the Type "EH" Motor

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago
28 branches throughout the United States at your service

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Pioneer Manufacturers of
ball bearing motors



A(EO)A22.3

WHY-A-LEAK--STOP IT

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin



EARLY & DANIEL COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**1,000,000 Bushel Grain Elevator
of Reinforced Concrete**

Constructed by

R. C. Stone Engineering Co.

Designers and Builders

806 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

Use

Universal Grain Code

and reduce your telegraph tolls.

Prepared especially for the grain, millfeed and field seed trades.

It is arranged alphabetically and contains no ambiguities.

150 pages, size 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Bound in flexible leather, \$3.00; Board covers, \$1.50. Address Grain Dealers Journal, 309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

THREE IOWA Elevators for sale or trade, A-1 condition, in best part of corn belt. Write 58D9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN KANSAS—18,000 bu. grain elevator for sale, in excellent grain territory, good coal bins and warehouse. Address 58A9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS—Two elevators for sale—12,000 bu. house with good feed and coal business and 4,000 bu. house close. Good prospects for crop this year. Address 58D7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SO. DAK.—20,000 bu. elevator, flour and feed house; electric power; built new in 1920; doing big business. Reason for selling, owner has too much other business interests. Address 58D8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Seven grain elevators for sale with coal, fence, lumber and building supply yards at small stations, good proposition, reasonably priced, no trades. Will sell one or more or all together. Address Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

OHIO—Grain Elevator, Feed Mill and Coal Yard for sale, with R. R. switch, on private grounds; located in good wheat and dairy section, close to good markets. Electrically equipped and operating. Do not overlook this opportunity; price reasonable. Address 58B13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS—Three modern elevators for sale, easy terms, part cash; residences included. Good feed business, includes grounds for stockyards and feeding purposes. No competition; located Republican Valley. Responsible party may handle \$5,000 cash payment—balance paper. Write 58A25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA Elevator with hay and feed business for sale. Elevator 12,500 bu. capacity, electrically equipped, now filled up with corn and enjoying nice business in wholesale and retail trade of flour, feed and hay; have 400 tons hay and 4,000 bus. oats on hand. Reason for selling, owner engaged in other business. Address P. O. Box 128, Haskell, Okla.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

IN ILLINOIS CORN BELT—A 50,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale. Two dumps, two elevating legs, six hoppers bins, two gravity loading spouts which will load cars to roof without shoveling, 10-hp. type Z Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine. Large territory to draw from and located on C. B. & Q., 2 miles from hard road. Cash or terms. Good reason for selling. For particulars write P. O. Box 205, Woodhull, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

KANSAS—4,000 bu. elevator and residence for sale, in Wheat Belt, good condition. Price \$4,500. Address Walter Ogan, Shaffer, Kansas.

OHIO elevator and coal business for sale; extraordinary location; good business. Address 58A13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST IOWA—55,000 bu. cribbed iron clad elevator for sale in good territory. Good condition. Reasons for selling. Address 58D1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA Grain Elevator and Warehouse doing heavy business for sale. Good location. No competition. Write or see T. J. Laws, Blanchard, Oklahoma.

IOWA—16,000 bu. grain elevator and feed house for sale; electric power; no competition; exclusive territory. Address Atkins Grain Co., W. G. Haerther, Sec'y, Atkins, Iowa.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bu. capacity iron clad plant for sale; own ground and private side-track. No competition. Investigate. Address Ingomar Elevator, Ingomar, Ohio.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS—11,000 bu. elevator for sale; good condition; also modern residence. Condition growing crop 100%; on Mo. Pac., west of Concordia. Price \$11,000. Address 58D14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—45,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale on C. & A. R. R. Fine side line business; modern equipment; good agricultural section with large territory. Only elevator in town. Priced for quick sale. Address 58C24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA ELEVATORS at Cole, Herbst and Rich for sale, also coal yard and elevator site at Swayzee, Indiana; located on Penn. and Nickel Plate Railroads; good established business. Price right and located so all can be handled from central office. Address United Grain & Supply Co., Swayzee, Ind.

SMALL TERMINAL ELEVATOR for sale, concrete warehouse, doing general retail and wholesale grain, feed and flour business, in live western town of 40,000 population. Large industries in dairying and chicken raising in this locality. Might consider part trade in country elevator if located right. Address 58C8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS grain elevator for sale in heart of corn belt. Second largest grain shipping point between Lafayette and Peoria. Average volume for station over 500,000 bus. Best of competition at station and surrounding points. Elevator cribbed construction, capacity 35,000 bus.; new cribbed construction coal bins, new brick office, good ear corn crib, strictly modern 9 room residence. Reason for selling, wish to retire on account of ill health. Address 58C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

MISSOURI—15,000 bu. elevator to lease, handles coal, flour and feed. Good location for the right man; no competition but trucks. Write 58D19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO LEASE, with privilege of buying, elevator at good station in Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas wheat belt. Address 58D6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT TO BUY elevator at good station; state capacity, construction, condition, price, also annual business. Will pay cash. Ill., Ind. or Iowa preferred. Address 58C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED to lease elevator; Central Ill. preferable; ten years' experience; best of references. Prefer coal business in connection. Write 58D16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in wheat and corn belt, on Santa Fe R. R., large grain elevator, also a 50 barrel flour mill; natural gas power. Easy terms. Address Geuda Grain Co., Geuda Springs, Kansas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NEW YORK feed, grain and farming supply business for sale; including a never failing water power of 50 hp.; buildings in excellent repair, equipped with up-to-date machinery for handling, grinding and mixing feeds. Doing a volume of \$150,000 yearly. Located in center of electric lighted village on state road, in rich dairy and alfalfa section about the center of New York State. For a good paying business write Wm. J. Hollenbeck, Munnsville, N. Y.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

ADDRESS WANTED.

ADDRESS of W. H. Rhodes, author of Rhodes' Calculating System wanted. Address 57V17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED

WANTED—Experienced man with \$5,000 to join in building elevator; good modern town; electricity for power; fine grain point. Address 58C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A party capable of taking an active interest in a grain and seed firm doing business in U. S. A. and Canada. Investment of \$5,000 to \$10,000 required. Would be expected to take management of U. S. A. interests. Address 58C17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Replicating Grain Ticket Book; used as salesman's sample; slightly damaged. Price \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Bargain G T."

Scale and Credit Ticket Book, 100 pages each original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine perforated, 4 sheets carbon. Used as salesman's sample. Price 75c and postage. Weight 1½ lbs. Order "Special 51."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts. Contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 100 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Price special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Railroad Claim Book, containing 100 sets of original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine printed on bond paper, bound in leather, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index and four sheets of carbon. Soiled, used as salesman's sample. Price 75c and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 411-A."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, cure machines and engines which you want, and those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for crowded people who use them regularly. READ AND USE THEM.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; 20 yrs. exp.; familiar with all sidelines; best of references. J. M. Cobb, Tipton, Okla.

WANT position as mgr. of line of elevators; years of experience; best of reference. Write 58C16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager or solicitor, either local or traveling, with some good grain firm; best of references furnished. Address 57S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers' Elevator or with good commission firm; 30 yrs. exp. in milling and grain. State particulars and salary. Harry Mansbridge, Rowena, So. Dak.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers or Independent Elevator; 10 years' exp.; a good clean record; understand the business; can talk German; prefer North or South Dakota. Can come at once. Wire if in a hurry. Address 58B7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

ENERGETIC salesman wanted. State age, experience and salary expected. Address Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.

WANTED—Practical and experienced flour and feed machinery salesman. Address 58D13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Sales manager experienced in feed business who will invest small amount capital in excellent feed plant and elevator 60 miles south of Chicago. Complete equipment for manufacturing full line feeds.

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.,
110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XXTH CENTURY DUSTING GLOVE for auto and household use; protects hands. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Newberger, 742 Webster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two 10 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Z Engines, almost new. Reasonable. Moseman Lumber Company, Pender, Nebr.

FOOS GAS ENGINE for sale, 35 HP., OK type, complete with clutch, used only a short time. Reason for selling, installing motors. John G. Troester, Sidney, Ohio.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

ENGINE FOR SALE OR TRADE.

WANTED to sell or trade a 25 hp. 2 cyl. IHC Gasoline Engine in A-1 condition for a 25 hp. single phase AC motor. Address Hieronymus Brothers, Winchester, Illinois.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SCALES WANTED.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scale wanted, 3 to 10 bu. capacity. Give description and lowest price. Address Karl Geis, Enid, Oklahoma.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic Scale, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, must be in first class condition. Address Wren Elevator Co., Wren, Ohio.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

I have received so many letters and telegrams in answer to advertisement in your paper that I think I will wait and see the results before having the ad inserted again.—A. M. G.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

When In Minneapolis
Stay At

**The
NEW NICOLLET
HOTEL**

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.
Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00.	

**MAIN DINING ROOM
COFFEE SHOP**

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

Under Management
W. B. Clark

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—5-50 bu. per hr. Draver Wing Type Feeders. 1 No. 2 Cross Oil Filler. The Dadmun Co., Whitewater, Wis.

EUREKA. Wheat Washer and Whizzer for sale, large capacity, good as new. Price \$600.00. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Mich.

MONITOR No. 6 combined oat clipper and cleaner with sieves for sale, new, never used. Will sell cheap for cash. Address Borah & Beougher, Grinnell, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high roller mill, 9x10, all complete. In very good condition; feeder attached. Too big for us. H. W. Gidding & Son, Milledgeville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—85 Hp. Muncie Oil Engine, fine condition, with 6,000 gallon fuel oil tank. Also Fairbanks 100 ton Track Scale with registering beam, complete with structural steel. Dwight L. Downing, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

USED AND NEW MACHINERY.

We handle only good, reliable, used and new machinery for the Elevator, Feed Mill and Flour Mill. We have at all times at attractive prices all sizes hammer feed mills, attrition mills, Bowsher and Kelley Duplex Mills, etc. We have six used batch mixers and a full line of new mixers. Get information on the New Duplex Combined Cracker & Grader. Several 50 Hp. Type Y engines. Used Midget Marvel Mills and Cereal Mills our specialty. 1-50 bu., 1-100 bu. Monitor and 1-200 bu. Eureka DeLux, C. C. Graders. Write us for prices or come and see us.

H. C. DAVIS, MILL MACHINERY,
Bonner Springs, Kansas.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.
SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1,000-lb. Vertical Ball-Bearing Batch Mixer; Gardner Mixer with Sifter; Cyclone and Perfection Dust Collectors; Spiral Steel Conveyor; Centrifugal Reels; Grading Reels; Car Puller; Union Iron Works Corn Sheller, No. 32, with No. 23 Cleaner; Hutcheson Corn Sheller (new); Feed Rolls, 7x18, 9x18 and 9x24; three pr. high Allis Mills; 1 Robinson 2 pr. high ball-bearing 9x24 with LaPage Cut; Water Wheels, 26, 35 and 45" Sampsons; 48" Standard LaFell; 30" Little Giant; 15 and 50-bbl. Midget Marvel Mills; 15-hp. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine, nearly new; 1 new D. E. Hammer Mill; a few large elevators. Attrition Mills: 20, 22 and 24" Monarch Motor Driven; 18" and 20" ball bearing Dreadnaughts; 1 Bauer Bros. 24" single head motor driven; 18" Halsted; 20" Robinson; one No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill; Pulleys (a few large); Rolls ground and corrugated. Everything for the elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BAUER Attrition Mill for sale, double head, ball bearing, belt driven, 24 in., good condition, price \$200. C. C. Shira, Sidney, Ind.

HAMMER Feed Grinder for sale, Texrope Drive, Timken Bearings, fast grinding, good condition. Bargain. W. W. Pearson, Upland, Ind.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WE ARE INSTALLING electric motors and have for sale cheap one 22 hp. oil engine; circulating water pump; fuel pump; exhaust pipes and muffler, also all piping and oil tanks; one Masticator Hammer Mill; one No. 4 Bowsher Feed Grinder. Andrew Ringlein, Havana, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. 1 double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE TRUCUT CEREAL MILL makes steel cut products from corn, wheat, kafir, etc. Interchangeable knives and screens to suit the different classes of work.

Our Disc Mill will make poultry feeds, whole wheat flour, meal or grind feed. An all-purpose machine for the elevator. Write for information. Caledonia Machine Works, Caledonia, Ohio.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

THREE BLOWERS for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition: will sell reasonably; write for prices.

THREE THOUSAND feet 30" four ply rubber belting for \$1.00 per foot. Kansas City.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., Box 6406, Sheffield, Kansas City, Mo.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell

COBS AND HUSKS

CORN COBS and corn husks for sale, car loads or less. Make offer. Address 58D22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURKE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

WHITE OATS—Several cars of nice, bright No. 2 White Oats for sale, 35 lb. or better. Will make fine seed oats. Price right. Pierce & Stevens, Middle Point, Ohio.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

WANTED—A quantity of Flint Corn, also White Cap and Yellow Dent. Write us regarding your offerings of feed, corn. Kelly, Case & Company, Tilbury, Ontario, Canada.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

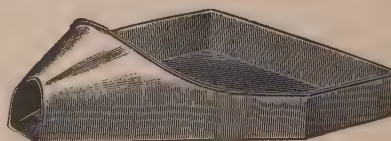
Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevator Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.



If You Need HAY
write us for delivered price

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00. Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

One line, one year (24 issues), \$10.00.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Choice Oats FOR SALE

Country run bulk

1925 32 to 35 lb. white oats
1926 30 to 32 lb. white oats

Suitable for

Seed, Cereal, Feed EVANS ELEVATOR CO.

Established 1904
DECATUR, ILL.

MEMBERS

Chicago Board of Trade Grain Dealers Nat. Assn.
St. Louis Merchants Ex. Ill. Grain Dealers Assn.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

COURTEEN

Seed Company

Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodde
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
First and Victor Streets St. Louis, Missouri

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Louisville, Kentucky
Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds
Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

North American Seed Co. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOVERS—TIMOTHY ALFALFA

Get our samples and prices before buying

SEEDS

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover
Domestic Red Clover
Timothy, Seed Grains

And All Other Seeds

Carloads or less Write for samples

NORTHRUP, KING & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Sweet Clover Seed

We are the largest handlers of
Sweet Clover in North Dakota
Send us your inquiries of either carloads
or bag lots.



FARGO SEED HOUSE



WE SPECIALIZE IN

ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CANE

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Dr. M. B. Wilson's

SHUR-INOC
NITROGEN BACTERIA
Trade-Mark Registered
(B. Ps. radicola-Beij.)

A TRIED QUALITY
SOIL-HUMUS INOCULATOR

SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE

CULTURES FOR

All Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clovers, Peas,
Vetches, Lima Beans, Peanuts, Garden
Beans, Soybeans and other Legumes.

A LARGE CAN NEATLY LABELED

Case of 24 cans, 1-Bu. (¾-pint) size, re-
tails for \$12.00,

PRICE \$6.50

Case of 6 cans, 5-Bu. (½-Gal.) size, re-
tails for \$12.00

PRICE \$8.00

THESE JOBBERS PRICES GOOD
UNTIL JULY 1, 1927

JOBBERS' 1928 PRICES ON REQUEST

Prompt Shipment—Sent Collect: Pay
Postman. Please state for what crop it
is wanted when ordering.

THE MORROW B. WILSON, M. D.,
LABORATORIES

Lafayette Rd., R. R. 8 LONDON, OHIO

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

L. TEWELES SEED CO.

Distributors of

BADGER BRAND SEED

Milwaukee, Wisc.

CORNELI

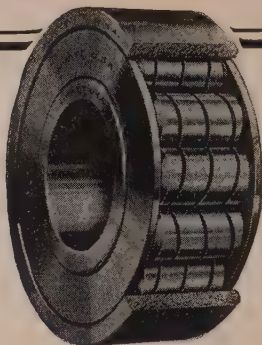
Seed Company

Saint Louis, Missouri

FIELD—GRASS—GARDEN SEEDS
Weekly Price List on Request

Collyer, Kan.—The Journal is a fine
paper.—Trego County Co-op. Ass'n.

Abolish Your Lubrication Worries



When great quantities of oil are required to keep conveyors running—look out for trouble

One or two misses by the oiler means trouble—unless Hyatts are on the job. For Hyatt bearings are well fitted to bear such neglect—in fact, they only require three or four lubrications a year.

But ordinary bearings that cost almost as much to install—really cost more in the long run, because they need so much attention—at least once a week. Also they are quickly reduced to scrap when friction is generated—through lack of lubricant or presence of abrasives.

On the other hand, dust and other foreign substances are prevented from entering

the Hyatt bearing housing by a seal provided for this purpose.

One overheated head, tail or bend pulley is a menace to any material handling system—it holds up production. Hyatts guard effectively against this costly interference.

This is something to investigate before specifying any bearing equipment for contemplated handling lines. Consider the advantages of Hyatt Bearings with their infrequent lubrication needs, against the requirements of ordinary bearings.

Will it be 52 times a year or 4?

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark	Detroit	Chicago	Pittsburgh
Worcester	Philadelphia	Charlotte	
	Oakland	Cleveland	

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 25, 1927

COUNTY AGENT work in Iowa is not appreciated by the citizens of many counties who have petitioned the state legislature recently to repeal the law. How these meddlesome merchandisers will be missed.

NORTH DAKOTA'S bill requiring all flour sold in the state to be labeled to show the percentage of protein and where it was milled would prove more annoying to millers than beneficial to Dakota wheat growers and flour consumers.

CARAWAY'S bill to prohibit trading in futures has nothing to recommend it, yet the same senate that passed the McNary-Haugen monstrosity voted Feb. 24 to consider the ridiculous measure proposed by the Senator from Arkansas, and which was published in full in the Journal Apr. 10, pages 405 and 409.

NO ELEVATOR operator who has accounts receivable equal to his invested capital is doing business along safe lines. If customers must borrow money to continue to do business, send them to the bank. The business of the elevator man is to handle and market grain efficiently. Lending money or supplying operating capital to others is not in his line.

FEED GRINDERS of the Spring wheat states have met with such remarkable success that they are bubbling over with enthusiastic commendations of feed grinding as a sideline for every elevator. To our own way of thinking, elevator men at every station would be much better off if they adopted a sideline that would not place them in direct competition with their brother grain dealers at the same station.

GRAIN DEALERS throughout the corn belt are still complaining of soft corn and no grade stuff yet they do nothing to encourage their farmer patrons to select mature seed of high germination so that their Spring planting will not necessitate a second planting and another belated crop which is not likely to mature for 1927.

CONGRESSMEN who are fighting vigilantly to secure legislation that will obligate the U. S. Government to build an enormous irrigation dam in the Colorado river at Boulder Canyon overlooked the fact that any increase in production of farm products as the result of such a dam will effect a further depression in the price of competing farm products.

FIXED DISCOUNTS for off grade barley and fixed premiums for better than contract grade has been established by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce so that shippers will know what returns to expect when they see the inspection certificate. While fixed discounts and premiums on all grains may be impractical, their establishment would surely give shippers more confidence in the price to be expected when selling grain their track.

THE FORECAST by the marketing specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College, based on the fact that 24 times in 32 years a certain month witnessed a higher market than another month is unreliable. There is never any guaranty attached to these forecasts that the present season will not be an exception to the alleged rule. The forecasters do not have sufficient faith in their guesses to back them with money. Why should you?

NEBRASKA elevator operators have been put to much trouble to comply with the law forbidding the holding of grain over 10 days without paying for it. Under the law of 1915 the grain dealer holding grain over 10 days was declared a public warehouseman. Now the law has been declared unconstitutional by District Judge Tewell in the case of the Kimball Mill & Elevator Co., of Kimball, Neb., which company stored grain for more than 10 days without a license.

BABBITED BEARINGS have so many disadvantages as compared with non-friction bearings and cost so much more in the long run than the non-friction bearings that the grain trade will no longer tolerate the wasteful expense of their continued use. The cost of oiling, shutting down for rebabbiting and the cost of power lost as the result of the unnecessary friction as well as the fire losses, all help to make Babbitted Bearings extremely expensive and undesirable. Why tolerate them?

WE HAVE noticed that whenever Association work in any section of the surplus grain territory lags the dealers lose interest in the business or else adopt loose practices that always lead to cutthroat competition. Local meetings, wherein competitors are brought face to face to discuss with their brothers the local problems, exert a stronger stimulant for fair business methods than anything else. All of the dealers as well as their patrons are directly interested in the establishment and maintenance of business rules and practices which foster the "Live and Let Live" policy.

TRADE CROOKS are swindling the unwary merchants so frequently and so easily that the Nat'l Ass'n of Creditmen has started a vigorous campaign against the commercial sharks. It pays to be careful when dealing with strangers. Make them show their credentials and give a formal receipt.

LEAKING CARS at Superior, Wis., which are reported in detail elsewhere in this number show very clearly that the leaking car is still with us and that greater vigilance is needed on the part of car loaders if the great waste clearly shown by the detailed figures of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Comm. is to be prevented.

MANLIFTS in grain elevators have a remarkably low record of accidents, largely because they are simple in construction and used by men of experience. Some of the accidents can be prevented by always having the safety device connected up. Of all parts of elevator equipment the manlift is one that should be inspected frequently and maintained in safe working condition.

ADVERTISING SIDELINES will be indulged in more freely by the Minnesota farmer elevator operators henceforth if they follow out the advice of their Resolution Com'te and one speaker who advises them to use their country newspapers freely for promoting sales. Merchants in all other lines have profitably used printer's ink and we see no reason why elevator operators can not also use it advantageously in the promotion of their business.

SMUT in small grain is credited by the Northwest Grain Smut Preven. Com'te as causing a loss to the American farmer last year of \$18,000,000. That should be enough to prompt every grain grower to treat his seed so as to prevent a repetition of that loss on the 1927 crop. The treatment of wheat and barley with copper carbonate is so inexpensive that none can afford to take chances by planting seed infected with smut. Put in a machine and encourage your farmer patrons to treat their seed.

STATE SCALE inspectors who tie up the business of a country grain merchant with red tape regulations because of some minor defect in his weighing facilities, merited the calling down given them by the President of the Tri-State Ass'n in his annual address. Giving expression to their authority over the grain man, when only some trifling unimportant defect exists is ridiculous and does more harm to all users of the scales involved than good. Some one with a little practical business sense needs to go after such inspectors with a club.

TRAINMEN on railroads west of Chicago are now demanding a wage boost of 7½%, the same as was granted to eastern trainmen last month. This of course will work an increase in the cost of farmers getting their products to market and in getting their supplies back to the farm. The railway employees are receiving three and four times as much for their services as they did previous to the war yet the increase in the cost of their food has not been doubled. Those deeply interested in the welfare of the farmer should see to it that no more increases are granted to railway labor.

NOW THAT the impracticable McNary-Haugen bill has been killed it is sincerely hoped that grain men generally will exert themselves to educate all of those with whom they come in contact to the full advantages of the present system of marketing grain, its efficiency, its economy and its expedition. The American methods of marketing grain are recognized by the grain dealers the world over as being the best obtainable and wherever any changes are made in foreign methods they are patterned after the methods in vogue in North America.

AN ORDER for a car of feed from a country town may come from a farmer ignorant of trade customs, but it is not safe for a terminal shipper to try to put anything over on him on that assumption. He may be a regular grain dealer who knows that no confirmation can bind him to a lot of conditions he did not agree to in the negotiations, as in the case of one country dealer in Iowa who successfully appealed to the Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, the decision being reported elsewhere.

BULK HEAD shipments are unreasonably expensive and it is fair that the railroads should be more tolerant of such shipments when made at the end of a shipping season. No grain elevator operator can afford to carry over from one crop to another the remnants of his purchases of any kind of grain. It is important that the elevator be cleaned up at least once a year and cut off be obtained so that the operator may determine with accuracy the amount of his loss in handling the crop. The \$5.00 per car extra charge for bulk head shipments is excessive especially where the shipper supplies the lumber and labor.

THE COST of handling grain through an elevator has changed so rapidly during recent years that few elevator operators have any definite idea of what it is. The Sec'y of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Minnesota in his recent report stated that a survey of operating costs of farmers' elevators in that state shows that the established cost per bushel for handling grain is 4½ cents. Operators who persist in foolishly attempting to handle grain on a 2 and 3 cents per bushel margin should get a large photo of the Poor House and hang it up over their desks. Any child can give away operating capital, but it takes an experienced merchant to buy grain on a safe margin in competition with the child.

A GREAT NORTHERN passenger conductor recently stopped his train at Elsberry, N. D. and helped his passengers to save a grain elevator and contents. The fire it seems had been started by an exhaust pipe passing through a wood wall without a collar. So many fires have been started from this same cause in other elevators that there is no excuse whatever in tolerating exhaust pipe coming in contact with wood or exhausting against wood. The elevator manager who was directly responsible for the existence of this known hazard was entirely to blame for the fire, but the conductor who held up his train and the passengers who assisted him are responsible for saving the elevator. When rebuilt the engine room will be constructed of noncombustible material.

MANY of the points brot up by railroad claim agents in their correspondence with shippers that are intended to delay payment or discourage the shipper from pressing his claim are not covered by the precedents found in court decisions. In order to get a decision the shipper finds that he must start a suit himself at great cost. One reason for this situation is that the railroad claim agents and their attorneys are too clever to push a doubtful case to the point where a court of last resort will decide against them and afford other claimants a substantial basis for their claims. This has just occurred in the case of L. C. Smith, a coal dealer of Iowa, who got judgment for shortage that the railroad company contended was due to evaporation. The Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. has just paid judgment, which prevents the Supreme Court of the United States from passing on the point.

Grain Pools Condemned by the Cooperatives.

The warm admiration and high esteem in which the grain pools are held by managers of cooperative elevators showed itself in many addresses given at recent meetings of the cooperative elevator operators.

The disadvantageous figures presented at the Minneapolis meeting by a South Dakota manager is in itself enough to condemn all the grain pools. The credulous farmer seems ever ready to give a confident ear to the sympathetic stranger who maligns and misrepresents existing marketing methods and blames them for all of the farmer's ills, so the pool managers turn right around and help themselves to a larger percentage of the prices obtained for the farmer's grain than any one had done previously. How such practices can be continued under the cover of law is somewhat puzzling.

Of course it will not take the sufferers long to find out that they are really being swindled, but in the meantime the established marketing agencies which have handled the farmer's grain for a pittance starve for something to do.

Shipper Entitled to His "Actual Loss."

Railroad claim agents will find the decision of the Massachusetts court published elsewhere most discouraging.

All their elaborate house of cards built up out of "clear record," loss by "evaporation" and "value at point of origin" has been kicked by the court into a heap of trash.

"Full actual loss, damage or injury" are the words of the law, and the Massachusetts court says the law means just that.

The Massachusetts coal dealer paid \$6.50 per long ton at the mine; and the court allowed him damages based on \$14 per short ton, which is what the coal that was lost in transit would have been worth to him in the retail wagon at his Leominster yard. The contention of the railroad company was that the damages were only \$11.29 per long ton, of which \$4.79 was for the transportation.

The railroad company thought that the shipper ought not to have been allowed \$14 because that included the profit. The court held that profit was what the dealer was in the business for, and that by failing to deliver all the coal the railroad company prevented the dealer from making the profit to which he was entitled. The profit is part of the "full actual loss" allowed by law.

Free Storage on the Wane.

Recent meetings of farmer elevator managers and of independents disclose a growing aversion for storing grain for farmers whether free or for a fee. Elevator operators have come to recognize that the giving of free storage not only encourages the producer to speculate to his own disadvantage, but at the expense of the elevator man whose storage facilities he ties up.

In all of the recent discussions, no one has had a single good word to say for this old time abuse which is recognized as the father of many bad practices. By discontinuing all storage the elevator operator is cleared of the suspicion of trying to steal his neighbor's business by unduly favoring the neighbor's customers. Such practices lead to the giving of other favors and in the end the sheriff generally gets the elevator. Free storage has always greased the elevator operator's toboggan to disaster. It should be permanently discarded.

Fire Started from Heating Grain.

Recently we have received a number of complaints from grain elevator operators in South Dakota and Illinois of flaxseed and oats heating while stored in bins and congealing into a black mass. It fact the seed and grain when taken out looked and smelled as tho it had been burned, but there was no evidence of fire.

In "Letters," this number, we have a statement from a man of wide experience who claims the heat of flax is due directly to the large percentage of green weed seeds contained in th flax when it was placed in store. South Dakota sufferers agree to a same cause.

However, Illinois oats did not contain weed seeds and the heating oats seems to be due to a superabundance of moisture at the time they were placed in store. A very unusual incident occurred at Rossville, Ill., when on the morning of Feb. 17 the manager of the Rossville Grain Co. smelled smoke so strongly when he opened the elevator that he immediately called the fire department. The day before the Rossville company had loaded out a large bin of oats, and after an investigation it was found that the fire was in the cribbing between the empty bin and an adjoining bin also loaded with oats. The oats on top of the full bin were a soggy mass and immediately below this wet covering the oats were burned to charcoal.

After careful investigation it was learned that the smoke came from the cribbing between the two bins. It was evident that the fire had been smoldering for some time but did not make much headway until one bin was emptied enough to permit a supply of oxygen to get into the smoldering fire.

We have often had reports of mysterious fires which were credited to heating grain but here is a case where the fire was traced direct to this cause. We have only recently received three different samples of charred flaxseed from South Dakota points. The senders said the grain was so hot they could not hold it in their hands. It is evident that grain dealers who wish to avoid loss by fire started by heating grain must guard vigilantly against admitting to storage immature or damp grain, it seems sure to make trouble. If it is taken in it should be turned, cleaned and blown occasionally to insure its keeping in condition, otherwise it may go up in smoke and take the elevator with it.

President Coolidge Vetoes the McNary-Haugen Bill

President Coolidge today sent to Congress one of the longest veto messages on record disapproving the McNary-Haugen "Surplus Control Act." To have covered all the arguments against the bill he would have, as he says, "to write a book."

Thruout the veto message there is only a statement of fact, none of the political play to the galleries, none of the buncombe that characterized its passage thru both houses of Congress.

The president was fortified by an opinion from the attorney general holding the bill unconstitutional, which he attached to his veto message.

The points against the bill are unanswerable; and Senator McNary, after receiving the message, stated he would not attempt to revive the bill for passage over the veto. Mr. Coolidge said in part:

The conditions which senate bill 4808 is designed to remedy have been, and still are, unsatisfactory in many cases.

No one can deny that the prices of many farm products have been out of line with the general price level for several years. No one could fail to want every proper step taken to assure to agriculture a just and secure place in our economic scheme. Reasonable and constructive legislation to that end would be thoroughly justified and would have the hearty support of all who have the interests of the nation at heart. The difficulty with this particular measure is that it is not framed to aid farmers as a whole, and it is, furthermore, calculated to injure rather than promise the general public welfare.

INVOLVES PRICE-FIXING.

Clearly this legislation involves governmental fixing of prices. It gives the proposed federal board almost unlimited authority to fix prices in the designated commodities. It would finally have to be extended to cover a multitude of other goods and services.

Government price-fixing, once started, has like no justice and no end. It is an economic folly from which this country has every right to be spared.

This legislation proposes, in effect, that congress shall delegate to a federal farm board, nominated by farmers, the power to fix and collect a tax, called an equalization fee, on certain products produced by those farmers. That certainly contemplates a remarkable delegation of the taxing power.

NOT TAX FOR REVENUE.

This so-called equalization fee is not a tax or purposes of revenue in the accepted sense. It is a tax for the special benefit of particular groups. As a direct tax on certain of the vital necessities of life it represents the most vicious form of taxation. Its real effect is an employment of the coercive powers of government to the end that certain special groups of farmers and processors may profit temporarily at the expense of other farmers and of the community at large.

SUBSIDIZE PROCESSORS.

It contemplates that the packers may be commissioned by the government to buy hogs enough to create a near scarcity in this country, slaughter the hogs, sell the pork products abroad at a loss and have their losses, costs and charges made good out of the pockets of farm taxpayers. The millers would be similarly commissioned to operate in wheat or corn and have their losses, costs and charges paid by farm taxpayers.

It is roughly estimated that in this country there are 4,000 millers, over 1,000 meat packing plants and about 1,000 actual spinners. No one can say positively after reading this bill whether each of these concerns would be entitled to receive a contract with the government. Certainly no independent concern could continue in business without one. Each of the agencies holding a contract—the efficient and inefficient alike—would be reimbursed for all their losses, costs and charges.

It seems almost incredible that the producers

of hops, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and cotton should be offered a scheme of legislative relief in which the only persons who are guaranteed a profit are the exporters, packers, millers, cotton spinners and other processors.

The bill singles out a few products, chiefly sectional, and proposes to raise the prices of those regardless of the fact that thousands of other farmers would be directly penalized. If this is a true farm relief measure, why does it leave out the producers of beef cattle, sheep, dairy products, poultry products, potatoes, hay, fruit, vegetables, oats, barley, rye, flax and the other important agricultural lines?

So far as the farmers as a whole are concerned, this measure is not for them.

UNLIMITED CONTROL.

A board of twelve men is granted almost unlimited control of the agricultural industry and cannot only fix the price which the producers of five commodities shall receive for their goods, but can also fix the price which the consumers of the country shall pay for these commodities. The board is expected to obtain higher prices for the American farmer by removing the surplus from the home market and dumping it abroad at a below-cost price.

Except as it may be restrained by fear of foreign importations, the farm board, composed of representatives of producers, is given the power to fix the prices of these necessities of life at any point it sees fit.

NO APPEAL FROM DECISIONS.

The law fixes no standards, imposes no restrictions and requires no regulation of any kind. There could be no appeal from the arbitrary decision of these men, who would be under constant pressure from their constituents to push prices as high as possible. To expect moderation under these circumstances is to disregard experience and credit human nature with qualities it does not possess.

It is not so long since the government was spending vast sums and through the department of justice exerting every effort to break up combinations that were raising the cost of living to a point conceived to be excessive.

The granting of any such arbitrary power to a government board is to run counter to our traditions, the philosophy of our government, the spirit of our institutions and all principles of equity.

The administrative difficulties involved are sufficient to wreck the plan. The principle underlying this bill, whether fallacious or not, is simple and easy to state; but no one has outlined in definite and detailed terms how the principle is to be carried out in practice.

WOULD HAVE TO CONTRACT WITH INDEPENDENT DEALERS.

With the limited number of farm co-operatives with whom contracts may be made for surplus disposal and the fact that farm co-operatives are not likely to be engaged in meat packing, flour milling or cotton spinning it appears certain that the largest part of these contracts must be made between the board and the processors and other agencies.

WOULD NOT RESTRAIN PROFITEERING.

In actual working this is a complete guaranty of the profits of these concerns without restraint or limitation on profiteering against American consumers, of which the farmer himself is a very large element.

IT IS NOT A GUARANTY TO THE FARMER.

The implications of this were pointed out in significant remarks in the minority report of the house committee on agriculture, which merits fuller attention than it has been given.

The silence of the majority report on this phase of the subject, in view of its wide circulation in the farming communities of the country, can be only because the proponents of the bill are unwilling that the farmers of the nation shall learn that it is proposed that the equalization fee principle shall be utilized to assure to the packers what they have not been able to gain for themselves—a certain profit from every year's operation.

NO SURPLUS CONTROL.

The bill will not succeed in providing a practical method of controlling the agricultural surplus, which lies at the heart of the whole problem. In the matter of controlling output the farmer is at a disadvantage as compared with the manufacturer. The latter is better able to gauge his market and in the face of falling prices can reduce production. The farmer, on the other hand, must operate over a longer pe-

riod of time in producing his crops and is subject to weather conditions and disturbances in world markets which can never be known in advance.

In trying to find a solution for this fundamental problem of the surplus the present bill offers no constructive suggestion. It seeks merely to increase the prices paid by the consumer, with the inevitable result of stimulating production on the part of the farmer and decreasing consumption on the part of the public.

AN ENORMOUS BUREAUCRACY.

The bill means an enormous building up on government bureaucracy to let and inspect these billions of dollars of contracts with all their infinite variety of terms covering different goods and their different grades and qualities. In turn, all of the contracts of resales by these institutions must be examined and checked to determine the losses made.

Parallel with it another bureaucracy must be built up to collect and distribute the equalization fee. It all calls for an aggregation of bureaucracy dominating the fortunes of American farmers, intruding into their affairs and offering infinite opportunities to fraud and incapacity.

WOULD NOT DISPLACE ANY MIDDLE-MAN.

It does not replace any middlemen or manufacturers, it means that thousands of officials are set to watch them and the farmers to see that they do not evade the requirements. One of our difficulties today is the great spread between the farmer and the consumer. All these increased processors profits and this cost of bureaucracy must simply add to this spread without bringing to the farmer any return on such items. In fact, as he is a large consumer he also pays this.

Several of our foreign markets have agriculture of their own to protect and they have laws in force which may be applied to dumping and we may expect reprisals from them against dumping agricultural products which will even more diminish our foreign markets.

A PRICE FIXING BILL.

The bill is essentially a price-fixing bill, because in practical working the board must arrive in some way at the premium price which will be demanded from the American consumer, and it must fix these prices in the contracts at which it will authorize purchases by flour millers, packers, other manufacturers and such co-operatives as may be used, for the board must formulate a basis upon which the board will pay losses on the export of their surplus.

Beyond this, it means that, by dumping of American feeds abroad at lower prices than those charged under this plan to the American swine, cattle and dairy farmer, we should be directly subsidizing foreign production of pork, dairy, beef, and other animal products in competition with our own farmers in the markets of the world. We shall send cheap cotton abroad and sell high cotton at home.

PROLONGED DEPRESSION ON DISCONTINUANCE.

The discontinuance of operations, while a vast supply remained in storage, would result in a prolonged depression of price through the surplus being fed into the markets or through fear of its sale.

While the bill authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000,000, it fails to restrict the contracts of the board within that sum and nowhere denies the liability of the United States for additional sums of money.

COTTON CROP ALONE WOULD EXHAUST FUND.

If the board had begun operating in the 1925 cotton crop, when prices were around 20 cents a pound and had then attempted to hold up the price on the 1926 crop at a level which induced the picking of the whole crop, the whole \$250,000,000 would have been spent and great commitments beyond that figure have been entered into.

The allocation of \$100,000,000 to cotton in last year's bill, plus the suggested fee of \$5 a bale, would have been completely exhausted long before the 1926 crop came into the market. And if the equalization fee should prove unconstitutional or otherwise uncollectible the treasury would have been committed by contracts to a liability to the extent of the whole revolving fund.

MEANS GOVERNMENT BUYING.

While the government is not directly buying
[Continued on page 218.]

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Differential on Low Grade?

Grain Dealers Journal: A car of cool and sweet yellow corn having been sold on the basis of containing 19% moisture or less arrived at destination, moisture test was found to be 23.7% on arrival.

What differential in price would cover this differential in moisture test in order to arrive at a settlement?—E. H. Suerken, Erie, Pa.

Ans.: A buyer cannot be forced to accept corn testing 23.7 on a contract calling for 19 per cent or less, unless the confirmation calls for acceptance of low grades at a specified or to be agreed upon discount. Some exchanges have discount committees for this purpose.

Other factors in grading being satisfactory a 19 per cent corn would be No. 4, while a 23.7 per cent would be sample. Usually there is a considerable difference in price between No. 4 and sample. It would be fair to take the difference in the price of those grades at time of arrival at the market nearest to destination as the basis of settlement. The supply of and the demand for the grade delivered at the destination day of arrival would be potent factors in determining the market value of the off-grade grain.

Receipt No Protection Against Prison Sentence.

Grain Dealers Journal: We store considerable wheat for the farmers of this community and have always been able to handle this proposition without any trouble, but in reading the "Journal" we notice the different articles published regarding the John Folger trouble and, of course, we do not wish to be caught in the same trap that he was.

We are attaching a copy of the storage receipt that we issue to every man who stores wheat with us. We demand that every man sign this receipt or have his agent sign for him, and we only store wheat until the following May after threshing season. If the farmer has not sold on or before May 1st, then we close the deal on that date at the price we are paying on May 1st and mail him his check in full for the amount due him less storage.

THIS RECEIPT MUST BE PRESENTED
WHEN SELLING WHEAT

Wheat Storage Receipt.

No.....
Wakarusa, Indiana, 192....
Received from Mr.....
Address..... Red
Winter Wheat to the amount of.....

60
bushels, testing.....lbs. per bushel.
Grade No....., for storage at rate of one cent per bushel per month from date. Fifteen days' free storage allowed. This grain to be sold to the Wakarusa Milling Company at their price effective on day of sale, on or before May 1, 192.... Wakarusa Milling Co. weights and grades to govern. No sales of this wheat to be made in less than 50 bushel lots.

WAKARUSA MILLING COMPANY.

Wheat Owner.....Per.....

After reading over the sample storage receipt attached, we would appreciate it very much if you would advise us what you think of it, and if there are any suggestions that you can offer that would place us in a safer position for handling this storage wheat, we would appreciate your suggestions on how to make up a new design storage receipt, so we can have them printed for further use.—Wakarusa Milling Co., H. W. Laver, Wakarusa, Ind.

Ans.: Under the foregoing wheat storage receipt the dealer failing to pay for the grain on demand is liable for embezzlement or larceny as bailee.

No wording of the receipt will protect a dealer from prosecution if he stores grain for the farmer's account, and fails to settle.

To be protected the dealer must make the transaction a sale and not a bailment. He will then be liable only in a civil suit for the value of the grain sold.

No minor change in the foregoing receipt can be made to protect the dealer against criminal prosecution so long as the principle of storage for the farmer's account is retained. Something must be done to give the dealer dominion over the wheat so that he can ship it out without violating the contract; and this could be accomplished by a specific statement to that effect, such as "By this wheat storage contract the Wakarusa Milling Co. is authorized to mill, ship or sell the wheat as suits the needs of its business." This would be the evidence in writing that, unfortunately for him, Mr. Folger did not have.

A statement to the effect that the farmer named "warrants the wheat to be his and free from all mortgage or lien" should be added to the contract. This clause would be good to the extent that the farmer was "good" for it. If the statement were false the farmer would be liable for obtaining money by false pretenses.

The body of the contract then would read about as follows:

Received from Mr.....
Address....., red
winter wheat to the amount of.....
bushels, testing.....lbs. per bushel,
grade No....., for storage at the rate of one cent per bushel per month from date. Fifteen days' free storage allowed. This grain to be sold to the Wakarusa Milling Co. at its price effective on day of sale on or before May 1, 192...., seller warranting the wheat to be his property free from all mortgage or lien, and authorizing the Wakarusa Milling Co. to mill, ship or sell the wheat as suits the needs of its business. No sale of this wheat to be made in lots of less than 50 bushels.

Signed
Wheat Owner.....
Wakarusa Milling Co. per.....

Putting in Ball Bearings?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have been considering whether to replace the babbitted journals on our two elevator head shafts with ball bearings; but we have no local machinists, and we postponed the idea indefinitely. Now I have been told that it is a simple matter to order and put on a ball bearing and that we could do it ourselves. Is this a fact?—Western Dealer.

Ans.: Every ball bearing should be chosen for the exact duty it is to perform. The grain man is not an engineer and is not competent to select a bearing. He is on the spot, however, and can make the measurements and furnish diagrams of his power application, which he can mail to the manufacturers of the ball bearings, and their engineering staffs, from the exact data so furnished, can supply the bearings required with the assurance that it is just what is needed for the elevator leg drives.

The catalogs of some of the ball bearing manufacturers give instructions on how to make a drawing of the installation and indicate the di-

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 1-3. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, North Dakota, at Minot.

Mar. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Missouri at Kansas City.

Mar. 24-25. Co-operative Elevator Men's Ass'n of Oklahoma at Enid.

Mar. 24-25. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Topeka.

Mar. 29-31. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Hutchinson.

Apr. 8-9. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, San Francisco.

Apr. 12-14. National Scalemen's Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

May 23-24. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

June 9-11. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs, Indiana.

June 27-28. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

July 25-27. National Hay Ass'n at St. Louis.

Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Omaha.

mensions. Besides the general diagram and description it is necessary to know the diameter of head pulley, width of belt, spacing and size of cups, distance from center to boot pulley to center of head pulley, and the speed of shaft in revolutions per minute.

Winter Storage Not Maritime Contract.

Claims growing out of transportation by water are governed by the laws and procedure in admiralty, holding vessels liable thru liens for any damages and affording an easy way to collect a claim regardless of the ownership of the boat.

When the Armour Grain Co., however, undertook to file a lien, known as a libel, against the steamer Milwaukee on a contract for winter storage of grain at Buffalo, N. Y., the court ruled against it, saying:

The Bs/L specifically provide for shipment of the grain in good condition in holds 3 and 4 of the after deck of the vessel, and then state, "now in the port of Buffalo, N. Y., for storage at Buffalo, N. Y., * * * to be delivered in like good condition." Such a contract has frequently been held not to be maritime in its nature.

In two cases, *The Pulaski* (D. C.) 33 F. 383, and *The Richard Winslow*, 71 F. 426, it was specifically held that the fact that the warehouse, or the place of storage, was in a ship on navigable waters, standing alone, does not constitute an arrangement of which admiralty takes jurisdiction; that to make the vessel liable she must either be engaged in commerce and navigation or in the preparation thereof. In *The Richard Winslow*, supra, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Judge Jenkins writing the opinion of the court, decided that such a cause of action was not within the cognizance of admiralty; that, as in *The Pulaski*, decided by Mr. Justice Brown when he was District Judge, a contract for storage did not concern navigation, since it could not take effect until after completion of the voyage, and had no relation to further transportation by the vessel.

In this case the transportation from Milwaukee to Buffalo was ended, and, being ended, the grain was to be taken for storage during the winter season. The Bs/L embody a dual contract, one for the transportation and the other for the storage. In *The Pulaski*, supra, the cargo was taken aboard at Detroit, to be held in storage on board the schooner until the opening of navigation, while here, as alleged, it was to be stored after the transportation was completed. The essential facts of *The Richard Winslow*, supra, were precisely the same as here, and the District Court (67 F. 259) said the transportation of the cargo for storage "may precede the storage, or may close it; in either scheme, the storage extends to the opening of navigation in the spring."—U. S. District Court, New York, 15 Fed. (2d) 886.

Manhattan, Kan.—Figures from a recent survey of 53 elevators show 24 lost money and 28 made money, says E. A. Stockdyk, marketing specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College. This shows a very small margin between success and failure in the grain business. The 24 that lost money bought wheat at an average price of \$1.47 per bu. and sold it at an average of \$1.51. The 28 that made a profit bought at an average of \$1.46 and sold at an average of \$1.53.

Des Moines, Ia.—Senator Shaff on Jan. 25 offered a resolution in the Iowa State Senate memorializing Congress to adopt a tariff schedule on molasses "to prevent its use in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and divert the demand for raw material to low grade corn because the price of corn has been below the cost of production." The mental capacity of our law makers is extremely slow.

The Northwestern Consolidated Mlg. Co. was the addressee of a certain letter over twenty years ago giving shipping directions on a carload of seed. The office of the addressor was but two blocks distant. Workmen recently repaired the chute down which this letter was mailed, found the letter and forwarded it.

I would not be surprised to see this price fixing bill sent to the president. I don't believe he will sign it but if he does, the supreme court will surely declare it unconstitutional. Therefore, I say there will never be a price fixing bill to boost farm products.—Representative Tinch of Kansas.

Decision Against Private Wire Offices in Missouri.

One of the most ridiculous decisions ever rendered by any court is the decision Jan. 24 by the Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of B. C. Christopher & Co., who were fined \$1,000 for conducting an office at Sedalia, Mo., for the reception of orders for future delivery of grain to be executed on the Boards of Trade of Chicago and Kansas City.

The section of the Missouri law under which James K. Christopher was indicted reads as follows:

Sec. 3575. It shall be unlawful to keep any office wherein is conducted the pretended buying or selling of the shares of stocks or grain, either on margins or otherwise, without the intention of receiving and paying for the property so bought, or of delivering the property so sold * * * when the party selling the same does not intend to have the full amount of property on hand to deliver upon such sale; and the keeping of all such places is hereby prohibited, and any person guilty of violating this section shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000.

The attorneys had agreed upon a stipulation of facts; but the court interpreted the facts wrongly in the most essential point. The stipulation of facts specified that defendant's agent at Sedalia "transmitted the orders to the defendant at his office at Kansas City. That such orders would be executed on the Kansas City Board of Trade or wired to the Chicago office of defendant for execution on the Chicago Board of Trade."

The court said: "A record may have been made of each transaction that occurred in the city of Sedalia and FILED with the contract market at Kansas City, yet that would not show that the transactions evidenced by the record took place in Kansas City." Anyone who knows anything at all about the grain business knows that the records of the transactions were not sent to Kansas City for filing, but that there was no transaction until after two brokers had met in the pit at Kansas City and consummated the transaction by one buying and the other selling for the account of the customer.

Contrary to the interpretation of the facts put upon the case by the court the transactions were the same as if the customer had sat in the Christopher office at Kansas City and his trade had been 'phoned to the floor of 'change for execution.

Another misstatement of fact by the court is "The customers understood that the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade were to be disregarded."

With regard to the provision that Christopher & Co. could close out any trade in case the margin was exhausted the court displays its ignorance by asking "How could this be done unless Christopher & Co. was agent for both parties?"

Again the court said "The customer placed his bet that grain would advance. If he lost his margin would be applied by the defendant to settle with some winner who happened at the proper time to sell out. By all the definitions of bucket-shop the place maintained by the defendant in Sedalia was a bucket-shop." All this is wrong. In no case did Christopher & Co. take the other end of a trade as is done in a bucket-shop. The other end of the trade was taken by another broker acting for a customer.

Of the Grain Futures Act the court said: "The feverish demands for federal regulation arising, like the clamors for more state regulation, from the prevailing notion that all human ills can be cured by legislative enactments, no doubt, often move Congress to action by plausible counterfeits of necessity."

The court, of course, refers to the declaration by Congress in enacting the grain futures act that "such transactions were a burden upon interstate commerce," when in fact, far from being a burden the Board of Trade transactions greatly facilitate interstate commerce.

It is difficult to understand how this decision can be overcome in a way that will prevent the prosecution of other private wire

firms in Missouri, in view of the statement in the agreed facts that "with respect to practically all transactions in defendant's Sedalia office there was no actual physical delivery of grain. The customers intended in practically all cases to take or make no actual physical deliveries of grain." With a statute that does not recognize the modern development of clearing houses on the Board of Trade and between banks as taking the place of the primitive actual delivery of grain or cash in settlements; and with judges who misconceive the facts, the position of the broker seems hopeless.

The opinion was given by Justice J. T. White, all the judges concurring, in affirming the lower court's judgment of conviction.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. contemplates plant additions to the country's long distance telephone facilities to cost over \$34,000,000 during 1927. This is in excess of the cost of similar construction in 1926.

Cattle on farms in the United States Jan. 1, as announced by the Dept. of Agriculture Feb. 1, totaled 57,521,000, against 59,148,000 a year ago. Sheep and lambs aggregated 41,909,000 against 39,864,000; and swine numbered 52,536,000 against 52,055,000.

White Plains, N. Y.—A nail was the focal point of a damage suit brought by Mrs. Bertha Miller against a cake baker. She said she had bitten into a two-inch nail imbedded in a cake and snapped off three teeth. The Supreme Court jury awarded her \$5,000 damages.

Canadian View on McNary-Haugen Dumping of Wheat Abroad.

If all surplus wheat in the United States is to be taken off the domestic market by a government board and sold abroad for what it will bring, the danger is that the consumers in Europe will find it more to their advantage than will the producers of Canada.

The inclusion of cotton and tobacco in the commodities to be handled under this scheme is of special interest because of the fact that Mr. Sapiro based his appeal in favor of a wheat board in this country largely on the success of pools among the cotton and tobacco growers of the United States in raising the prices of commodities and solving the economic difficulties of the producers. Evidently these results did not follow.—*Grain Trade News*, Winnipeg.

Kansas Bill to Give Pooling Contracts Status of Chattel Mortgages.

Senate Bill No. 90 and House Bill No. 149 introduced in the Kansas legislature provide that a pool may record its list of members with the registrar of deeds in each county, and that such record shall be notice to all grain buyers that grain of members is subject to the pool contract.

Having such notice, any grain dealer is made liable to a penalty of \$500, payable to the pool, for inducing any member to break his contract with the pool. If done maliciously the penalty payable to the pool is \$1,000.

The penalty clause of this bill is invalid, as fines must be paid to the state and not the injured party, the injured party having sufficient redress already under the law for damages, so that the bill is unnecessary. The only new effect is the recording of the pool list of members as notice, after which the dealer could be made to pay for the same grain twice.

The pools have done nothing to merit such special consideration. They have conferred no benefit upon the farmer. Such discrimination in their favor is vicious class legislation.

Grain dealers in Kansas will promote the cause of justice by protesting to their representatives in the legislature against such recording of pool contracts being made notice to buyers of grain.

Slow Time in Transit.

BY BILL BRAUDT.

Bulk grain has no regular schedule of movement by the carriers. Reasonable time in transit is the only movement a country shipper can expect for bulk grain. If the carload is given what might be called "continuous" movement (local freight service from terminal to terminal) it will be given more expeditious service by "extra" freight service movement, as often as fillers are needed to make up the train tonnage, in addition to the regular "local freight" moves, on the hauls over one hundred fifty miles from loading point to market destination.

Bulk grain is a high net revenue producer to the carrier and probably the highest in this respect of any of the regular tonnage. It does not require special equipment like live stock; neither is the empty car mileage so costly as in the case of empty stock car hauls. The shipper loads the grain at the country elevators, after first preparing the car by necessary cooping, and the terminal elevator unloads it. The heavy expense of these two overhead operations does not fall on the carrier because the grain dealers provide the bulk depot facilities and bear the expense of their operation.

Ninety per cent or better of the country loaded bulk grain will go through to destination without material shortage and in a reasonable time. We are not concerned with this 90%, but the remaining 10% is the source of worry and loss to the shipper. Often a shipment is two or three days late in arriving at the inspection track of the terminal market and on a declining market of from one to ten cents per bushel. This often causes shipper a loss of from ten to one hundred dollars. It is true that the unreasonable delay sometimes nets the shipper an advance, but my experience tells of far more delays on a declining than on a rising market. I do not mean to pass over the delay on a rising market lightly; but the shipper is not facing a deficit on such cars and he is facing a loss on delayed grain on a declining market. I am concerned in the net losses to the shipper which occur from loss of from one to ten cents per bushel that the shipper should have received under fulfilled contract conditions.

A shipper loads from one hundred to four hundred cars per year and he consigns the majority of these carloads. If he strikes a declining market on ten per cent of these loads, that were delayed two or three days, or more than that, and such delay is the result of oversight, error or other negligence on the part of the carrier, I contend that the shipper is entitled to recovery for all of this loss that is chargeable to such oversight, error or other negligence.

A semi-annual check-up of loading and shipping results will be the basis for starting to recover these losses. IT'S WORTH TRYING.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

B/4 43458 went east thru Winchester, Ind., at 10 a. m., Dec. 22, leaking a stream of corn at least 2 inches thru, on the south side of the car.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

P. R. R. 59160 was found leaking oats at both side doors, in the Undercliff Yards at Cincinnati, O., on Dec. 8.—J. A. Hallam, chief inspector and weighmaster, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

Roumania.—This government has reduced the export tax on corn.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

McNary Bill Unworkable.

Grain Dealers Journal: Since legislation concerning commerce by Congress relates to and is limited to commerce between the states and with foreign countries, is it not true that if the McNary-Haugen bill becomes a law, it cannot impose an equalization fee upon any basic agricultural commodities that do not move in interstate or foreign commerce?

In states like Indiana at least 40 per cent of all wheat and its products is consumed within the state and does not enter interstate commerce at all.

The bill does not provide for taxing an equalization fee to the products of basic agricultural commodities, hence all mill, packing house and other similar products that go into interstate commerce are not subject to the fee, and of course, such as enter intra-state commerce alone are not subject to the law.

Wheat grown, transported and consumed within a state is not subject to the jurisdiction of Congress under this or any similar law.

It's my personal view that only the surplus grain of a state that enters interstate commerce is subject to this act, or any other, hence that class alone will bear the burden of the equalization fee, and the western states will suffer most for they ship into interstate commerce a greater part of the production. They are not so well equipped to convert it into food products.

Is this bill solely for the purpose of getting \$250,000,000 into the hands of the co-operatives?—J. W. Johnson.

What An Ass'n Does.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am continually impressed with the short-sightedness of a minority of the grain dealers in every state who insist on saving pennies, when the spending of those pennies and a little ambitious interest on their own part would turn them into dollars. The fees for belonging to the state grain trade ass'n amount to very little among the aggregate expenses of a company and the returns are fully commensurate, often several times over. A long time ago Aesop, in one of his famous fables, said, "United we stand, divided we fall."

As R. M. McClure said before the mid-winter meeting of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers last December, "The greatest change for the betterment of business since 1900 is the willingness on the part of business men to exchange ideas. Countless sums have been spent on ass'ns, and ass'n work for the sole purpose of getting together and working out problems and exchanging ideas, to the end that business may be conducted more efficiently and more economically."

Does it pay? Look to the leaders of your ass'n for your answer. You will always find them ready and anxious to associate with the members of the organization, quick to accept new ideas offered and willing to submit their own. In every case they are successful. They understand a fundamental principal of success that declare whatsoever a man does to advance the business of his group is a direct contribution to the welfare of his own business. They help themselves by helping others.

The United States Chamber of Commerce says that the individual business can prosper most when it operates for the best interests of all. It is thru your ass'n that you are permitted to work for the good of your trade.

Trade ass'ns are dedicated to the welfare of

their trades and do their work with the success of the entire trade in view. Their sec'ys are the watchdogs that make sure members of their ass'ns play the game on the square and make a noise when other industries or trades attempt to impose on theirs'. Are you helping to support your ass'n?—E. W. M.

Green Weed Seeds Causing Flax to Heat.

Grain Dealers Journal: There has been considerable heating of flax of last year's crop. Early in the season we had very dry weather and this gave the weeds an exceptional start for growth, and finally when the rains did come the weeds still made further progress. We find excessive weed seeds in flax, such as pigeon grass, barnyard grass, pigweed, wild buckwheat, and ragweed, are running anywhere from 10 to 40% this season. As this seed was more or less green at the time of threshing, any buyer that put it in the bins certainly had his troubles. The instructions from our company were to re-elevate this flax every ten days or two weeks and even then we had a few cars that got warm on us.

The junior partner of our firm was in Minneapolis this week and while there a carload of flax was shipped in from one of our neighboring stations which was literally burned in the bin. The commission company wired the dealer to not ship any more, for the reason that they did not know what to do with this flax, as no one seemed to be in the market for this class of seed. Understand that this same elevator has another load in the house, and this flax deal, by not giving the turning of this flax at the proper time attention, will cost the concern four to five thousand dollars.

Even oats and barley, as well as wheat, should be turned quite frequently, and especially so during the next month or two, when the frost goes out of the grain and same gets in the germination period. That is always the time of the year when all grain should be very carefully watched.—Very truly, Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Geo. P. Sexauer, Pres., Brookings, S. Dak.

A Good Affidavit of Weight.

Grain Dealers Journal: From several other forms of affidavit of weight the writer many years ago assembled the form given herewith; and a good many firms in this section of the country have started using it at our suggestion.

This form is adaptable to all manner of scales, for if weighed over hopper scale the number of drafts and number of pounds to each draft is shown and if an automatic, the stopping and starting point, number of dumps, etc., is shown and if on track scale indented scale ticket is attached. If in wagon load lots the weights are shown in the columns designated running the opposite way of the affidavit and footed at the bottom.

The blank form is printed on a sheet 8¼ by 7¼ ins. the lower part of the sheet being taken up by the four columns headed "Packages or Wagon Loads," "Gross," "Tare" and "Net," the upper part or top of the blank reading as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF WEIGHT.

State of } SS.
County of
I HEREBY CERTIFY: that on the day of 192.., I weighed the contents of Car No. initial very carefully over scale, and found same to contain lbs. of no more no less as itemized below.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 192..

Commission expires Notary Public.
..... 192..

IMPORTANT.

In filling out the above affidavit, if the weights were arrived at by wagon scale, then you must show below, the gross, tare and net weights of each wagon load and total same.

If weights were arrived at by a hopper scale, show the number of drafts below, and number of pounds to each draft.

If weighed on a track scale, show below gross, tare and net weight.

If weighed over an automatic scale, show the

stopping and starting point of the automatic scale, the number of dumps and the number of pounds to each dump, and then have this affidavit acknowledged before a notary; otherwise this information is worthless to us. See diagram of car on reverse side and mark X for location of leak.

We believe that it is an affidavit the railroad companies cannot complain of when properly made out as it is specific as to method of weighing if instructions under the heading of "Important" are followed out. It fills the demand for one complete affidavit.

We have told our people when making claims for loss in transit if car reached destination without a leak report to NOT make any notation whatever on the car report side as oftentimes if they say that car arrived apparently in good condition the freight claim agents will not investigate so it is best in all cases if there is no leak apparent to make no notation whatever.—I. A. Pribble, mgr., Salina Produce Co., Salina, Kan.

Public Needs Education on Grain Marketing Methods.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am convinced that the members of the various exchanges could help their own business and protect the interests of the grain producers from the scheming agitators and political potboilers by exerting themselves to advise the public generally of the marketing methods in vogue in every well organized grain exchange.

Recently I attended a luncheon of the Kiwanis Club at Atchison, Kans., which was addressed by a Mr. Sloan from Kansas City. He talked on advantages of the public market provided by every Grain Exchange wherein every transaction is open and above board. He explained the insurance features of the Exchanges which are open to every grain owner and protects him against unexpected declines in the market price.

While this meeting was largely of business and professional men some farmers were present and even they were pleased by the explanations and deprived of their prejudices against the existing marketing methods. I believe that if every Exchange would delegate their well informed members to enlighten the public generally on the advantages of the existing marketing methods, much of the agitation against the Grain Exchange would be stopped. The commercial interests of every community meet occasionally and doubtless all of them would be pleased to have the methods now in vogue for marketing farmers grain clearly and fully explained to them.

To my own way of thinking I am convinced that the speculator, the man who deals in grain for future delivery, is a real benefactor for both the producer and consumer because he has money and facilities for making a close study of the world's supply and he seems ever willing to step into the market when wheat is cheap, buy and store it until he can find a buyer at a reasonable price. If we had no speculators in the market then the surplus grain which is thrown into the market at the beginning of each crop would of necessity be carried by either the producer or the consumer. According to my own experience neither desire to carry a large volume of grain very long and with the improved transportation facilities of recent years the consumers are not disposed to carry stocks as long as formerly, so the speculator is really indispensable to both parties.

If the speculators were not in the market the consumers would be able to buy the farmer's surplus at their own price immediately following each harvest when the tenants and growers who are hard up for ready cash rush a great volume of grain on to the market. If the speculators were not in the market to buy this surplus the price would surely decline many cents following every harvest and to the greatly increased distress of the grain growers.

I know that the grain dealers are interested in getting as good a price for the farmer as possible and I believe as a class they have a more sincere interest in the welfare of the farmer than the organized agitators and schem-

ng politicians ever dreamed of having, but so long as the grain dealers keep the advantages of their marketing methods and systems to themselves and their traducers persist in misrepresenting them, both they and the grain growers must suffer. To my own way of thinking it is time the Exchanges appointed an active publicity committee and circulated educational propaganda by the printed page as well as by the word of mouth.—F. M. B., Atchison, Kans.

Chloropicrin as a Fumigant.

M. M. Fredel, of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., writes the *Millers Review* as follows concerning chloropicrin as a fumigant:

"For the benefit of all my milling friends I wish to advise that we found chloropicrin injurious to gluten in wheat flour and for that reason gave up the intention a year ago of fumigating with chloropicrin as planned.

"Our test consisted of keeping small sample bags of wheat flour, cotton sacks; also chloropicrin, in an open vial in closed flour can for 24 hours; then airing flour three days before baking; also three weeks before baking, and we found gluten so injured that there was no life left in the flour and consequently the loaf was like a brick-bat.

"My personal advice would be to leave it alone until we know more about it."

Modern 50,000 Bu. Elevator at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The Cedar Rapids Food Products Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia., have built a new grain elevator and feed mill building on the site of the old Cedar Rapids canning factory, which the new company took over.

The new elevator has a capacity of 50,000 bus. divided into 18 bins. A car shed in front of the elevator covers the receiving tracks and sinks from which the grain is delivered to the receiving leg which in turn elevates the grain to a garner located over a 1000 bus. Fairbanks Hopper scale which is used for receiving. A 12" leg on the other side of the building is used for a general transfer leg. A car puller is located at the side of the elevator in a separate building. A power car shovel is used for unloading the cars. A large B. & L. corn cleaner is located on the workfloor.

The elevator foundation is of reinforced concrete of the slab type and a full basement is under the entire elevator and the feed mill building. The power for the plant is furnished entirely by General Electric motors and 7 Hinkley head drives with Beyl backstops were used on the legs. The feed mill building is equipped with 5 legs, a large number of bins, an Economy corn cracker, an Eureka large sized corn cracker, a grader, a 3 pair high mill for grinding corn, also reels, aspirators and scalpels. Several special mixers are used on the mixing bins.

The entire plant is covered with galvanized iron, including an additional receiving unit which was built at the end of the main plant for receiving from wagons and trucks. This unit has connections to the main plant and is also equipped for shelling and cleaning corn which is all handled by gravity. The wagon scale is equipped with a Strong & Scott air dump.

The Wilder & Murrell Grain Co. operate the plant, in connection with the Cedar Rapids Food Products Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract for the work.

If we were making specific recommendations for the advancement of ass'n work and for the profit and pleasure of the business, we would give the first place to the recommendation that local meetings be held in every part of the state, with the Sec'y at as many of them as possible.—Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Columbia, Mo.—Due to possibilities of European corn borer infestation, the Missouri Plant Board established an immediate embargo on grain, hay and broomcorn at its annual meeting here last month. It is also asking the state legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 to fight the borer and other crop pests.

Full Retail Price for Shortage of Coal.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on Jan. 4, 1927, gave a decision in the suit of the Leominster Fuel Co. against the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. for loss of coal in transit, there being a difference in weight of 30,820 lbs. between points of origin and destination, holding plaintiff to be entitled to the full retail value of the coal at destination.

There was no dispute as to the facts, which attorneys for both sides agreed upon. The only question was the measure of damages.

The court said: The plaintiff paid for the coal \$6.50 per long ton, the price at the mine in carload lots, and for transportation \$4.79 per ton, being the carload rate and less than the rate for a smaller quantity than a carload. Carloads of coal consigned to the plaintiff are run upon a siding and are there unloaded or dumped into its bins in its yard. The total cost of coal to the plaintiff thus was \$11.29 per long ton delivered at destination. In order to procure coal at this price, it would have been necessary for the plaintiff to buy an entire carload at the mine, which is any quantity weighing 40,000 pounds or over. The plaintiff could not have purchased the quantity of coal lost at wholesale rates anywhere. It could not have purchased the quantity lost from other dealers in Leominster for less than \$13 per short ton at their yards, or \$14 per short ton delivered at its yard. This was the prevailing retail price at the time and place, and included the elements of profit involved therein. The plaintiff contends that it is entitled to recover \$14 per short ton. The defendant contends that its liability is limited to \$11.29 per long ton, made up of the cost at the mine and the cost of transportation.

It is provided by the so-called Cummins amendment, act of March 4, 1915, c. 176, 38 U. S. Sts. at Large, 1197, to the Interstate Commerce Act, 34 U. S. Sts. at Large, 595, § 20 (39 U. S. Sts. at Large, 442), that an interstate carrier in the circumstances here disclosed "shall be liable for the full actual loss, damage, or injury" caused by failure to perform the contract of carriage. The damages are to be computed at the time and place of delivery and not at the time and place of shipment in a case like the present. Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. v. New York, New Haven & Hartford Rail-

road, 239 Mass. 211, 214. St. Johns N. F. Shipping Corp. v. S. A. Companhia Geral Commercial Do Rio de Janeiro, 263 U. S. 119, 125.

The rule established by the Cummins amendment, in the absence of facts showing special loss or damage, does not differ essentially from the rule of the common law. "Full actual loss, damage, or injury," in the absence of some well founded claim for exceptional recompense, is the equivalent of fair compensation for the loss or damage sustained by the carrier's default, which is the rule of the common law as applied to facts like those here disclosed. We understand this to be the meaning attributed to like words of the Cummins amendment when applied to facts like those of the case at bar in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway v. McCaull-Dinsmore Co., 253 U. S. 97, where at page 100 it is said: "The rule of the common law is not an arbitrary fiat but an embodiment of the plain fact that the actual loss caused by breach of a contract is the loss of what the contractee would have had if the contract had been performed, less the proper deductions."

At the destination the only market value of coal in the quantity lost by the carrier was that established by the retail trade. There was no wholesale market where the plaintiff could procure that quantity. The plaintiff was under no obligation to buy another carload of coal at the mine in order to reduce the damage. The plaintiff had not been deprived of a carload but of a much less quantity. The plaintiff could have sold the coal lost by the defendant at \$14 per ton in the ordinary course of its retail trade, and coal of that quantity could have been procured delivered at its yard only by payment of that price. That is the amount which it would have been obliged to pay in the open market, at the time and place when the defendant ought to have delivered this coal, for such quantity and quality of coal as the defendant failed to deliver to the plaintiff according to its contract. It is a mere coincidence that this market value happens to involve some element of profit arising in retail business. Such element is not recoverable as separate damage. Crutchfield & Woolfolk v. Director General of Railroads, 239 Mass. 84, 89. But that does not prevent recovery by the plaintiff of the full actual damage sustained by it. This is the precise point decided in Crail v. Illinois Central Railway, 13 Fed. 2nd [C.C.A.] 459, and Heidritter Lumber Co. v. Central Railroad Co. of New York, 100 N. J. L. 402. The facts in Brown Coal Co. v. Illinois Central Railroad, 196 Iowa,



Modern 50,000 Bu. Elevator at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

562. seem to us distinguishable from those in the case at bar.

The circumstance that the plaintiff did not actually buy coal in the Leominster market to replace that lost by the defendant is immaterial. It does not affect in any respect the true rule for the ascertainment of the damages to which the plaintiff is entitled.

It follows that the plaintiff is entitled to recover \$215.74, the amount which it would have had to pay if it had replaced at its yard by purchase in Leominster at the market price the coal lost by the defendant, to which is to be added interest from the date of the writ.

Indian cables report that rain is still holding off. In fact there is no sign of rain in the United Provinces and conditions in the Punjab are described as droughty. Offers of wheat have been withdrawn.

Canary Islands—An unpublished royal order communicated to the Canary Islands on Dec. 18, extended to them the prohibition on importation of wheat flour effective in Spain since July 14, 1926. It retroactively prohibits the importation of wheat and wheat flour from Dec. 7, last. A subsequent order of Jan. 15, last, permits entry of shipments made before Dec. 7, 1926.

Washington, D. C.—The appointment of Edward A. McCulloch, democrat, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, to succeed Huston Thompson on the Federal Trade Commission, is looked upon as a forward move in constructive business regulation. The commission is so perfectly useless in the estimation of the average citizen Mr. McCulloch has a wonderful opportunity ahead.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Melvin, Ill., Feb. 23.—Grain movements are retarded by constant bad roads.—Melvin Farmers Grain Co.

Malad City, Ida., Feb. 8.—Last year's crop is nearly all sold.—George L. Anderson, local agent, Inter-Ocean Elevtrs.

Lewis, Kan., Feb. 9.—About 5 per cent of last year's crop is still in the farmers' hands.—E. B. Schmitt, local mgr., Geo. E. Gano.

Vancouver, B. C.—Shipments of wheat during January, 1927, totaled 4,535,459 bus. compared with 8,933,847 in 1926, 2,909,496 in 1925, and 8,623,666 in 1924.

Vancouver, B. C.—Wheat shipments for this crop year, beginning Aug. 1, to Jan. 31, total 17,038,335 bus. against 29,877,119 bus. for the same period a year ago.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during January, 1927, as compared with January, 1926, in bushels, were: Wheat, 2,273,600-1,683,050; corn, 162,000-160,500; oats, 120,000-140,000; rye, 4,500-10,500; barley, 49,600-6,400. Shipments, similarly compared, were: Wheat, 1,494,852-1,867,273; oats, 31,758-23,708.—J. S. Campbell, sec'y, Merchants Exchange.

Denver, Colo.—Receipts during January, 1927, compared with January, 1926, in bushels, were: Wheat, 285,000-903,000; corn, 471,200-1,002,850; oats, 58,000-116,000; rye, 3,000-1,500; barley, 32,300-35,700; hay (tons), 650-640; beans (carloads), 18-no record. Shipments similarly compared for the same period, were: Wheat, 19,500-19,500; corn, 235,600-159,650; oats, 28,000-58,000; barley, none-8,500.—Sec'y H. G. Mundhenk.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 10.—Peoria received 105,100 bus. wheat, 2,425,700 corn, 727,400 oats, 109,800 barley during January, compared with 73,200 wheat, 2,512,050 corn, 731,000 oats, 109,200 barley in January of 1926. Shipments were 62,400 bus. wheat, 1,238,200 corn, 532,900 oats, 46,200 barley in January, compared with 55,200 wheat, 1,705,800 corn, 754,200 oats, 23,800 barley in January a year ago.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y, Peoria Board of Trade.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Atthol, Kan., Feb. 16.—Our crops have been light the last two years.—O. E. Rice.

Alworth (Winnebago p. o.), Ill., Feb. 16.—For the time being we don't have any crops to speak of.—L. N. Brown.

Correll, Minn., Feb. 17.—Prospects for the new wheat crop are good. We had a good corn crop, but most of it is soft.—P. B. Greenfield.

Morristown, Ind., Feb. 21.—Selling quite a lot of field seeds now, some medium clover, but mostly sweet clover seed.—H. J. Nading, mgr., Morristown Elvtr. Co.

Wray, Colo., Feb. 8.—Wheat conditions are very satisfactory. All that is needed now is average or normal weather to produce a good crop next summer.—J. L. E.

Malad City, Ida., Feb. 8.—The crop of winter wheat is in good condition at present. Acreage is about the average.—George L. Anderson, local agent, Inter-Ocean Elevtrs.

Lewis, Kan., Feb. 9.—About the usual amount of wheat was planted last fall. The stand and prospects are good. Had a light snow last night.—E. B. Schmitt, local mgr., Geo. E. Gano.

Morristown, Ind., Feb. 21.—We are handling a lot of corn, but none of it grading better than No. 5. It is from seven to 10 per cent damaged and 20 to 22 per cent moisture.—H. J. Nading, mgr., Morristown Elvtr. Co.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—Only the northern counties now have a cover. Freezing and thawing has been detrimental to winter wheat, but the condition of the crop is fair to good.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Greeley, Colo., Feb. 8.—A heavy blanket of snow fell this morning. The present crop outlook here is O.K. Very little snow in the mountains, however, which may result in a shortage of irrigation water next summer.—J. L. E.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.—The date when the wheat development of the Southwest becomes the principal item of interest is rapidly approaching. Generally speaking, there are about 7 million acres of wheat, or about 17% of the total winter wheat area, that is far from a satisfactory condition. There are few counties west of a line drawn from the northeast county of Norton to the southeast county of Clark with as much moisture, during the first

five months of the growing season this year, as there was last year. This section, according to Government figures issued in December, has over 4 million acres of wheat this year, and produced last year 40 million bushels, with two-thirds of the total yield in the fourteen southwest counties. They are specially short this year, and reports from points in this section would indicate that some of the grain planted last fall has not even sprouted. The same conditions existing in the western third of Kansas also apply to a large area in the adjoining states of Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and southwest Nebraska, with a total area of about 7 million acres that is far from being in a satisfactory condition at this writing. This section should raise 80 or 90 million bushels of wheat, but unless conditions are absolutely perfect from now on, the yield will need be much larger than the average in northwest Kansas last year, where conditions were similar to the present conditions over this entire area, for this section to make 30 million bushels this year. While it is early, and conditions may be especially favorable, yet with a weak plant and lack of reserve moisture, it would seem, at this writing, to be highly improbable for this section to raise a large crop. The northern half of the eastern two-thirds of Kansas and the eastern portion of Nebraska have a much better prospect for wheat than prevailed last year. The amount of precipitation since Feb. 1 to this date will not amount to one-fourth inch except at a very few stations in Kansas.—Shannon Grain Co.

Crop Yields Increasing.

A generally rising trend in yields per acre of leading crops over the last forty years in the United States is indicated by a survey concluded recently by the Department of Agriculture.

The average yield per acre of corn has increased 18 per cent since 1885, wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent, and potatoes 39 per cent. The total area of the four crops expanded about 52 per cent, but the total production has increased 77 per cent.

Increased production due to higher acre yields alone amounts to 440,000,000 bus. of corn, 120,000,000 bus. of wheat, 165,000,000 bus. of oats, and 115,000,000 bus. of potatoes, a total of over 800,000,000 bus. of the four crops.

Wheat yields have increased 5 to 6 bus. per acre in the northeastern portions of the country, but a decrease is shown in Ohio and other States in the Ohio Valley for the period 1920-24, due largely to unfavorable weather. Despite the expansion of the wheat area in Kansas into semi-arid regions, yields there have remained practically stationary. Yields in Missouri on a considerably expanded wheat area have remained low and practically stationary.

Intensive cultivation of any tract of land always will bring increased returns without increase in taxes, interest or other overhead charges of the farm.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT														
	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 22.	Feb. 23.	Feb. 24.	
Chicago	.....141½	141	.....	139½	140½	140½	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	139½	139¾	
Kansas City	.....132½	132½	.....	131½	131½	132	132½	132	132½	131¾	.....	131	130¾	
St. Louis (red winter)	.....139½	139	.....	138½	138	138	138½	138½	138½	136½	.....	131	130½	
Minneapolis	.....140½	140½	.....	139¾	139¾	139¾	140½	140½	140½	139½	.....	135½	135½	
Duluth (durum)	.....143½	143½	.....	141½	141½	142½	142½	142	141½	141½	.....	138½	138½	
Winnipeg	.....138½	137½	138½	137½	137½	138	138½	138½	139½	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	
Milwaukee	.....141½	141	.....	139¾	140½	140½	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	139½	139¾	
CORN														
Chicago	.....80¾	81½	.....	80½	80¾	79¾	79¾	79	79	78¾	.....	75½	75½	
Kansas City	.....77¾	77½	.....	77½	77½	76½	76½	76	76½	75½	.....	73	72¾	
St. Louis	.....83¾	83½	.....	82½	82¾	82½	82½	81¾	82	80¾	.....	78¾	78	
Milwaukee	.....80¾	81½	.....	80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	79	79	78¾	.....	76	75½	
OATS														
Chicago	.....46½	46½	.....	46	45½	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½	.....	44	43¾	
Kansas City	.....45½	45½	.....	45¾	45	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	.....	42¾	42½	
Minneapolis	.....44	43¾	.....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....	42¾	41¾	
Winnipeg	.....57¾	57¾	58½	57¾	57½	57½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	57½	57½	
Milwaukee	.....46¾	46½	.....	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....	44	43¾	
RYE														
Chicago	.....107½	106¾	.....	105¾	105¾	107½	107¾	107¾	107¾	106½	.....	105¾	105½	
Minneapolis	.....100½	100	.....	98¾	99	100½	101½	100½	101½	100	.....	99½	99	
Duluth	.....104	103¾	.....	102¾	102½	104½	104½	104½	104½	103¾	.....	102½	102½	
Winnipeg	.....104½	104	104½	103¾	102¾	104½	104½	105½	105½	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	
BARLEY														
Minneapolis	.....70¾	70½	.....	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	.....	68½	68½	
Winnipeg	.....72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	71¾	72¾	73	72¾	73	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	
Feb. 12 and Feb. 22—Holidays in U. S. A.														

Feb. 12 and Feb. 22—Holidays in U. S. A.

The Australian Grain System.

Primitive methods are always used in the early development of any new territory. Railroad lines are seldom extended into new territory until a section is sufficiently productive to support them. Improved methods of marketing grain follows improved transportation facilities.

Australia is still a young country. Many sections are not yet opened to the activities of civilized man. Its manufacturing industries are small beginners and most of its manufactured articles come from other countries. The financial resources of Australia are gained largely thru its export trade.

One of the chief products of the Australian Commonwealth is wheat. A large share of the annual crop is exported. As in most cases where mechanical facilities are undeveloped, it is handled in bags. The engraving herewith shows an export shipment being tested for quality in the Coleman Railway Yards at Coleman, New South Wales. It is self explanatory in demonstrating the methods of handling Australia's export grain. In the years from 1860 to 1920 the country's wheat production rose from 10,245,469 to 45,753,298 bus. High production was achieved in the years immediately following the outbreak of the war. In 1916 the crop jumped from 24,892,402 the year before to 179,065,703 bus. Similarly high production prevailed thruout the remaining years of the war, while foreign demand was at its peak. The average production for the past 5 years has been 127,000,000 bus. Australia suffers from severe droughts which prevent its steady increase in the size of its crops.

Such immense production of wheat, however, calls for the development of bulk handling

facilities. For many years this remained open to private enterprise and nothing was accomplished. Then the government stepped in and built the terminal elevator at Sydney and country elevators at advantageous points. The system could be little more than an opening of the ground at the start and suffered seriously for a time from poor harvests and political turmoil.

During the season 1923-24 the New South Wales elevator system handled approximately one-fifth of the wheat exported overseas and approximately 80% of it was loaded in bulk thru the Sydney terminal. Increased prices for sacks developed further favor for the bulk handling methods. So far the system has continued to be operated as a state utility under the Department of Agriculture. Handling wheat in bulk has necessitated the adoption of grades, tho the grading of bag wheat is still considered impracticable. Bills have recently been introduced to set up 3 grades of wheat, 2 for export and one for home consumption. A Grain Standards Board would be established for the arbitration of any dispute that might arise. Grading would be done at 53 of the present 66 elevator stations. Provision would be made for the setting of special grades to meet exceptional circumstances.

The wheat grading bill is criticised rather adversely by some merchants, who contend the present system is entirely to the advantage of the grower, as the grower would have to pay the cost of grading and any loss which might be suffered when the wheat is not of sufficiently high quality. Likewise the shipments would still be subject to arbitration when they arrived in foreign countries.

POOL propaganda fell on fertile ground

when it reached Australia and the growers readily organized but did not stay organized. At a recent meeting of producers and consumers held in Bathurst, New South Wales, Mr. Dunn, Minister of Agriculture, said in regard to the New South Wales organization, that it handled 68% of the crop in its first year, but that last season it handled only about 3%. The directors of the pool fear that it must be discontinued.

THE development of the grain trade in Australia is naturally following the same lines it has followed in other countries. There is little doubt that bulk handling methods will be developed in the same way. The government has made a good start and, with the demand steadily rising, private enterprise may be expected to step in and complete a system which will provide efficient facilities on a competitive basis.

The Kunz Grain Co., Wesley, Ia., recently bot in one lot 65,000 bus. of oats from one landowner, the largest purchase made in its 30 years' existence. The check was for a little over \$20,000.

Lafayette, Ind.—A crop drying machine has been developed by Purdue University to aid farmers in saving their crops. It consists chiefly of a blower with capacity for 7,000 cubic feet of air per minute drawn around and thru an oil burning unit which raises it to the desired temperature. A temperature of not more than 140 degrees is used for drying grain and 165 for drying hay. The oil burning unit uses from 5 to 6 gallons of fuel per hour. Experiments with soy beans and alfalfa have proven successful.



Testing Wheat with Small Trier Tube in Railway Yard at Coolamon, N. S. W.

President Coolidge Vetoes the McNary-Haugen Bill.

[Continued from page 211.]

or selling these commodities, it must under this bill let contracts for others to do so and name therein the terms upon which they shall buy and sell. No matter how disguised, this in plain terms is government buying and selling of commodities through agents.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT ON PRESIDENT'S APPOINTIVE POWER.

It is proposed that the administration of this plan shall be in the control of a board whose members are nominated to the president by agricultural organizations for his transmission to the senate for confirmation. That appears to be an unconstitutional limitation on the authority of the president, but, far more important than this, I do not believe that upon serious consideration the farmers of America would tolerate the precedent of a body of men chosen solely by one industry who, acting in the name of the government, shall arrange for contracts which determine prices, secure the buying and selling of commodities, the levying of taxes on that industry, and pay losses on foreign dumping of any surplus.

There is no reason why other industries—copper, coal, lumber, textiles and others—in occasional difficulty should not receive the same treatment by the government. Such action would establish bureaucracy on such a scale as to dominate not only the economic life but the moral, social and political future of our people.

The amount of the equalization fees, the method of collection and disposition of these great sums of money are to be determined by the board without any effective check or review from the executive or congress—a delegation of powers under which our form of government cannot continue.

INSURANCE.

The insurance proposal amounts to a straight government agreement to pay to the co-operative associations any loss which they may incur in withholding commodities from the market—no matter how high the price may go in the meantime.

For example, a wheat co-operative may, in a year of shortage, take wheat from a member on a day when it is selling at \$2.50 a bushel. Under this bill it may decide to hold it for \$3, but be insured that if the market breaks the government will pay it the difference between \$2.50 and the price at which the co-operative actually disposes of the wheat. Nothing more destructive of all orderly processes of trade could be imagined, and nothing more unfair to the non-member of the co-operative, since his equalization fee would be used to pay the losses.

APPLICATION TO CORN.

Corn is a crop that varies between 2,500,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 bushels per year and the normal export is very small. The reason then for operating this bill on corn would not grow out of the exportable surplus, but, according to the definition in section 6 (C) (2) would grow out of a surplus above the requirements for orderly marketing.

The marketing of corn would include marketing to a purchaser to feed to cattle and hogs, so that a situation might arise where there would be a surplus above the requirements for orderly marketing. The act then could be put into operation as to corn under all the different kinds of agreements.

But the vast expense of financing the operations of these agencies in the corn market would be charged not against the entire commodity, but against that part of the commodity which is used for milling or processing or that is transported by a common carrier. This, according to statistics, amounts only to some 15 to 20 per cent of the corn produced.

That the equalization fee is not laid on the entire commodity is not apparent from a casual reading of the act. But a close study shows that section 10 provides that there shall be paid "an equalization fee upon one of the following: The transportation, processing or sale of such unit." There is no other way to collect the fee. If that stood alone, then, all the corn would be subject to the fee unless it were used by the raiser, but section 15 (I) says:

"In the case of * * * corn, the term 'processing' means milling for market of * * * corn or the first processing in any manner for market * * * of corn not so milled, and the term 'sale' means the sale or other disposition in the United States of * * * corn for milling or other processing for market, for resale, or for delivery by a common carrier * * *"

So, unless the corn is processed or sold for milling or other processing for market or is transported by common carrier, it is not subject to the equalization fee. But the great bulk of it which is neither processed nor transported by common carrier is free from the equalization fee.

A HORDE OF INSPECTORS.

It would take a horde of inspectors to assure the payment of the fee on the particular corn

required to bear it. A feeder of cattle who had the necessary machinery to grind or crush his corn bought from other farmers for feeding purposes would be able to market his cattle free from the cost of the equalization fee, while another feeder who purchased such ground feed would be compelled to market his cattle with the added cost of the equalization fee on the corn.

This, of course, would be true as to swine; moreover, the feeder who had been compelled to purchase the ground feed would pay the fee on that, and when he sells his swine he pays an additional fee on that transaction. He pays twice.

FREE COMPETITION BEST.

It runs counter to the well-considered principle that a healthy economic condition is best maintained through a free play of competition by undertaking to permit a legalized restraint of trade in these commodities and establish a species of monopoly under government protection, supported by the unlimited power of the farm board to levy fees and enter into contracts. For many generations such practices have been denounced by law as repugnant to the public welfare. It cannot be that they would now be found to be beneficial to agriculture.

This measure is so long and involved that it is impossible to discuss it without going into many tiresome details. Many other reasons exist why it ought not to be approved, but it is impossible to state them all without writing a book. The most decisive one is that it is not constitutional. This feature is discussed in an opinion of the attorney-general, herewith attached and made a part hereof, so that I shall not consider the details of that phase of my objections. Of course, it includes some good features.

DUMPED GRAIN RETURNED AS PRODUCTS.

All of the sections dealing with the equalization fee and all of the references to it clearly limit its application to the basic agricultural commodity itself and they cannot lay a fee upon flour or other products of wheat, meal or other products of corn, meats or other products of swine.

While there may be some conceivable way of reaching an import of any of these agricultural commodities as such there is no possible way of reaching any of the products of these commodities after they are processed. The result would be to throw all of our processes and millers who would have to buy the commodity with the cost of the equalization fee added, into competition with imports from Canada or other countries who sent in any product of any of the basic agricultural commodities.

Of course, the millers or other processors who happen to get desirable contracts from the board might be able to recoup that loss to a certain extent, but the milling capacity of the small mills and large mills is great enough to take care of twice the amount of milling and other processing to be done, and the mills which were not fortunate enough to get such contracts would be ruined.

It is a fundamental principle in writing a tariff law that when a duty is placed upon a raw product a compensatory duty must be placed on the manufactured or processed product in which the raw product is used. Here is a fee placed upon the raw product which might be imported. Raw products dumped abroad can there be processed and reshipped here to the disaster and destruction of this whole bill.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE CROP IN ADVANCE.

In fixing the amount of the equalization fee the board must necessarily estimate the crop, because it is their duty to estimate the probable "advances, losses, costs and charges to be paid," and to determine the amount for each unit. Of course, they are compelled to estimate the crop in order to estimate the number of units.

One of the coauthors of the bill suggests that if the law had been in operation from 1925 the equalization fee on wheat should yield \$131,750,000. I mention this to show the large sums involved. If either the estimate of the crop or the size of the fund needed should be inaccurate, so that there is collected many millions more than needed, there is no way to return it to the producer. Suppose there should be estimated an exportable surplus of 200,000,000 bus. of wheat and there is a surplus of but 100,000,000, the fund would be almost twice as large as it should be, and if the amount involved should be anything like that stated by Representative Haugen the board would have fifty-five or sixty millions more than needed of the farmers' money. There is no way to return it. Now, in the case of cotton there is provision that any excess that is accumulated for the stabilization fund shall be paid back to the producer.

NO RETURN TO PRODUCER OF EXCESSIVE TAX.

This is contained in section 10, subdivision (3) and section 11, subdivision (II). * * * But there is no place in the law which provides for a return to the producer of other products where the assessment of the fee levies

an amount in excess of that necessary for that stabilization fund. There is quite a large variance from year to year of the amount of production of these different basic agricultural commodities and it is manifestly unfair to provide that as to cotton the producer shall share in any excess collected, while as to corn, wheat, swine, rice and tobacco no such provision exists.

In all the similar bills heretofore considered by congress it has been thought necessary to provide for the return to all producers of any amount they should pay in excess of that required and it is illogical and indefensible to deem it necessary to still make that provision for the cotton producer and deprive the other producers of that benefit. This appears to be the rankest of discrimination in favor of one crop and against the other crops in the bill.

Another difficulty will be in making proper estimates of the amount of products and the amount of equalization fee.

It is improbable that this board could do any better in this respect than has been done by the department of agriculture. In spring wheat the estimates of the department have been 75,000,000 bushels too small and 90,000,000 bushels too large; in winter wheat, 126,000,000 bushels too small and 140,000,000 bushels too large; in corn, 430,000,000 bushels too small and 657,000,000 bushels too large. In cotton the range has been 2,983,000 bales too small for 1926 and 3,286,000 bales too large for 1918. These are all recent estimates and show conclusively the impossibility of arriving at accurate conclusions. No rebates are allowed except on cotton.

Any year, therefore, that a large corn or wheat crop is estimated which turns out to be too high, too much money would be collected, and as it is not returnable, it would result in so much loss to the farmer. If the crop were underestimated, the fee might not furnish a large enough sum to sustain the market on that particular commodity.

PRODUCERS COULD NOT ATTEND THE CONVENTION.

If all the producers attended the convention the expense which must be borne by them individually would be a tremendous addition to the operating cost and if the majority of them did not attend the convention the deliberations would not represent the voice of the producers.

If such relief as that contemplated by the general plan of this bill were desirable, it would be extremely unwise to hamper it with this most cumbersome and awkward provision, the compliance with which is made mandatory as a condition precedent to the operation of the law. It is impossible to see how such conventions of producers could ever be held. The bill does not say "delegates," it says "producers," the farmers themselves, and if a majority of them must meet in state convention it is entirely unworkable.

This is not a measure to help co-operative marketing. Its effect, on the contrary, is to eliminate the very conditions of advantage that now induce farmers to join together to regulate and improve their own business.

That there is a real and vital agricultural problem is keenly appreciated by all informed men. The evidence is all too convincing that agriculture has not been receiving its fair share of the national income since the war. Farmers and business men directly dependent upon agriculture have suffered and in many cases still suffer from conditions beyond their control. They are entitled to and will have every consideration at the hands of the government.

Surely a real farm-relief measure must be just and impartial and open the way to aid for all farmers. Surely it must not contemplate, as this measure inescapably does, that farmers in some regions should be penalized for the benefit of those in other regions. Surely it must be aimed to promote the welfare of the community at large.

There is no thoughtful man who does not fully appreciate how vital a prosperous agriculture is to this nation. It must be helped and strengthened. To handle it with unjust, unworkable schemes of governmental control is to invite disaster worse than any that has yet befallen our farmers.

FARMERS DO NOT WANT THE BILL.

It has been represented that this bill has been unanimously approved by our farmers. Several of our largest farm organizations have refused to support it, and important minorities in the members and leadership among the most important organizations who are recorded as giving it indorsement have protested to me against it.

It is not to be thought that the farmers of the United States want our agricultural policy founded upon legislation as is proposed in this measure. The final judgment of American farmers always has been and will be on the constructive rather than the destructive side.

What the farmers want and what the American people as a whole will approve is legislation which will not substitute governmental bureaucracy for individual and co-operative in-

[Continued on page 225.]

Tri-State Grain Shippers Profit from Feed Grinding

Feed grinding equipment as a means of keeping the elevator operating twelve months of the year, and at a profit, was the high point of discussion of the 9th Annual Meeting of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n held in the Francis Room of the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Feb. 10.

PRES. F. E. CRANDALL, Mankato, Minn., called the meeting to order at 10 a. m., after which Sec'y E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn., read the minutes of the 8th Annual meeting.

PRES. CRANDALL in his third annual address said:

President Crandall's Annual Address.

The outcome of the late crop throughout the territory covered by our Ass'n has been most disappointing and hardly a section has produced enough grain to permit the grain dealers to handle sufficient tonnage to warrant any profit. In many sections grain must be shipped to take care of the local feed and seed demand, and in many other sections the tonnage of grain has been so small that it will mean a loss for the dealer who attempts to keep his elevator open. Under the circumstances, we must all mark time until another crop, with the hope that conditions next year may be more satisfactory and enable us to make up the losses which we will suffer this year.

McNary-Haugen: At our last meeting we discussed legislation which was then under consideration at Washington and which contemplated the raising of prices of grain commodities by artificial means, a government undertaking, which would involve price fixing by government agencies. Congress is now considering legislation of a similar character and has entered its efforts on the measure known as the McNary-Haugen bill, as being the most promising measure offered to solve what it terms the "Agricultural Problem."

The theory of the proposed bill is that the surplus of such commodities as are embraced in the bill are to be disposed of or "dumped" broad at the best prices obtainable, thereby creating a loss, this loss to be assessed against the balance unsold. With the surplus out of the way it is contended that our prices will advance to such a point that even after assessing the loss on the balance remaining, that there will still be a satisfactory gain. I cannot take the time to go into the arguments for and against the plan. On its face it looks plausible, but as I have studied it I cannot but agree with the unanimous judgment of the grain trade that it will not bring about the result desired.

The organization for carrying out this stupendous scheme will be intricate and unwieldy and I believe unworkable. The passage of this bill cannot but have a far reaching effect on the grain trade in many ways, but I want to call your attention to just one section of the bill to illustrate how it may affect the individual dealer. The Board or Commission charged with carrying out this plan is invested with very broad powers and one clause of the section referred to authorizes the Commission to loan the people's money on twenty years' time at 4% for the purpose of assisting Co-operative Associations in the purchase or construction of facilities to be used in the storage, or processing of * * * agricultural commodities." Therefore, if this bill becomes a law you may find yourself in your efforts to make a living facing a competitor supported by money which you have paid to the government in taxes, borrowed by him through government agencies for a twenty-year period at 4%. How can individual effort survive against such competition? Undoubtedly there is a farm problem, but assuredly the McNary-Haugen bill will not solve it.

Unfair Discrimination: In our own state a measure has been introduced to prevent what is called "unfair discrimination in the purchase of farm products." This bill if enacted would mean that the owner of two or more elevators must pay the same price for the same grade of grain, making due allowance for the difference in the cost of transportation from the locality purchased to the locality of manufacture or sale. No provision is made for meeting competition and the effect of this bill if passed would mean that every line elevator company would go out of business.

Conditions are different in every community where grain is purchased, and unless a grain buyer can meet the conditions which arise at his station, it will be impossible for him to continue in business. If a dealer operating more than one elevator wished to pay a premium for some No. 3 white oats, which he thought would be suitable for seed, he must under the provision of this bill advance his price at every

other station on No. 3 white oats or be amenable to the law. It is obvious that at a station where the tonnage is large grain can be bought on a narrower margin than at a station where the receipts are light, and there are always other local conditions which have a bearing on the price paid, and which must be taken into account in adjusting the local market price.

There are many stations this year where a premium is paid for grain, because of the local demand for feed and seed. At other stations there is no such demand and of course a dealer at such stations cannot afford to pay premiums. We have a law on the statute books now preventing discrimination, with a view of creating monopoly. No objection can be made to such a law and it seems to me that it fully protects the interest of the grain grower. I feel that our association should take a firm stand against measures of this character, and I hope everyone of our members will be ready to assist the association in its efforts against the passage of such bills.

State Scale Inspectors: Many complaints have reached the Association from dealers who have been subject to serious inconvenience because of the action of the State Scale Inspectors who have been testing the Minnesota elevator scales during the fall months. It is claimed that the inspectors have been over-technical, and the result has been that scales have been sealed for trifling reasons and elevators have been temporarily closed and dealers put out of business until a scale expert could arrive and remedy those trifling defects. No dealer objects to a rigid examination of his scales, and if they are found out of condition he is willing and ready to have them repaired immediately, but if an elevator must discontinue business because of technical and trifling objection to the scales, it is unjust and unfair treatment on the part of the state and the policy should be changed. Our Association is interesting itself in this subject and we have no doubt that if the matter is properly presented to the scale department that there will be no further complaints on the part of dealers.

Free Storage: From certain sections of our state we have received reports that competition has forced dealers to store grain without making any charge for the service performed. It is difficult to understand how any dealer can afford to store grain free. Those who elect to store must furnish a bond to the state, at a considerable expense, for protection of the storage ticket holders, and in addition all stored grain must be kept insured and certainly the maximum storage charge permitted by law is reasonable and should be collected by all dealers who are storing grain.

There seems to be a desire on the part of those who are unable to collect storage to favor a legislative measure which will require the mandatory collection of storage, and while in my opinion our present storage law should meet all requirements, yet if the demand for compulsory collection of storage seems to be general enough to warrant the changing of the present law, I see no reason why our Association should not support the passage of a measure which would compel the collection of storage at reasonable rates. Such a statute is now in effect in our sister state, South Dakota, and seems to be working out satisfactorily to all concerned.

Membership: At our last annual session we stressed the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of our organization by increasing its membership, and it was the aim of the officers to do everything possible to secure more members, but crop conditions were so unsatisfactory that such efforts as were made met with discouragement. Such work as could be done was done by the officers, but I regret to say that the results were not entirely satisfactory. It will probably be necessary for us to let this matter go over until the coming season, and perhaps conditions then will justify an active campaign for new members.

Again I wish to call the attention of our members to the importance of Association work. Our Association is the only vehicle we have which will enable us to present a united front in following up such measures as we deem beneficial to our interests. Individually we can do nothing, but collectively we are effective.

When any matter of importance of the grain trade is under consideration the officers of our association are called in to co-operate with the other associations, and we are recognized as an important factor in the ass'n work of the northwest, and our members should not feel discouraged if the association does not seem to them to be at all times active. Our officers are willing and ready at all times to take care of the interests of our members, and whenever their services are required they do not hesitate to respond.

The following committees were appointed by Pres. Crandall:

RESOLUTIONS: Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.; Aug. Evert, Kennedy, Minn.; A. E. Anderson, Cottonwood, Minn.; H. W. Speight, Redfield, S. D.; A. O. Olson, New Ulm, Minn.

AUDITING: A. O. Radke, Lesueur Center, Minn.; E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; John Dill, Wabasha, Minn.

NOMINATING: W. H. Richardson, Elgin, Minn.; B. P. St. John, Worthington, Minn.; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn.

After the appointment of the committees the meeting adjourned to give the visitors an opportunity to renew acquaintances.

The Luncheon.

The hour for luncheon was purposely delayed until the close of trading at the grain exchange, so members of the Chamber of Commerce could attend without interruption to their business on 'change. This delay made possible, also, the attendance of P. M. Ingold's Chamber of Commerce Double Quartette, which rendered several selections during the course of the meal.

Afternoon Session.

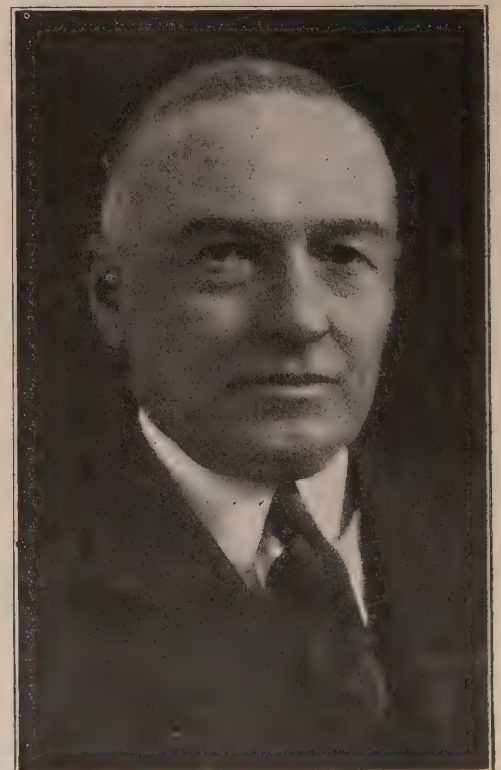
E. S. Woodworth in behalf of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce extended a very cordial welcome to the ass'n. In the course of his address he said:

Build Up a Surplus

We are glad that you are holding your annual meeting here and hope as much time as possible will be spent individually in getting better acquainted with our Exchange and its membership. Closer acquaintance means better understanding, and perfect understanding means trust, confidence, and harmony, insuring rather than otherwise, mutual satisfaction in all transactions.

It is very pleasant to realize that the attitude of grain shippers in the Northwest toward the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, is better than ever before. This is brought about by better acquaintance and better understanding. With present condition of things compared to that of twenty years ago, you will not wonder that when I was asked to appear before you, I was reminded of the story of a man who went with a prominent New Yorker to his country place to see his blooded stock. As they reached the walk leading up to the house, the owner of the premises said: "Before we go to see the stock, let us walk up to the house and have a little drink," and the visitor said: "Why walk—let's run."

The men making up the Chamber of Commerce are regarded as possessing the highest



Pres. F. E. Crandall, Mankato, Minn.

grade of integrity and any possible lack of confidence which may have existed with some of the country shippers can be traced to lack of acquaintance. This disappears or has disappeared as acquaintance with the Exchange, its workings and its members increases, so we are particularly glad to welcome you. Too much praise cannot be given to the Tri-State Grain Shippers' Ass'n, and especially to your officers who have given so unselfishly of their time to make this organization a success.

These meetings and exchange of ideas cannot be other than helpful, and we hope your organization may be continually strengthened, and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will co-operate with you in every possible way.

It would be unbecoming in me to make any suggestions to a body of men as experienced as yourselves, but calling attention to well-known facts, I am sure, cannot be hurtful.

Discourage Speculation.—First, may we suggest to discourage in every way any tendency toward speculation. There is an old saying that anything that is well bought is well sold, and in certain lines of merchandising an immediate sale after purchase is not possible, but the profit is, as a general rule, secured, because margins are greater and the fluctuations of commodities are negligible, but with grain it is different—margins are narrow. Our cash and future markets make it possible for the buyer of grain to secure his profit by selling to arrive, or by selling the future, and if the buyer's end is handled in this manner, and the grain is kept in condition, all purchases will show a profit.

Hedge.—The policy of holding grain without the future or cash sale to arrive for protection is a bad one, and when you consider the expense of interest, and insurance, the possibility of damage, with the added risk of the markets going against you, it is unquestionably bad business, and the policy should not be countenanced—so hedge your purchases as fast as they are made.

Deflation of 1921.—A great many of our independent elevators were hard hit by the overnight deflation of 1921, and this blow was not confined to the grain business, but was very widespread in many other lines of work. Grain buyers who were not affected by this deflation are certainly to be congratulated, and those who were, and have been able to carry on and recoup their losses are certainly to be commended and congratulated. Many of them who were just about out of the woods are now facing a hard year on account of the poor crop conditions thruout the Northwest. If you were talking with a banker he would advise you to do everything you could to build up a surplus so that if you did have a bad year, you would be in better shape to stand the strain.

The ideal situation is (and many follow this plan) to set aside each year a sum as a reserve, thus creating a surplus account which will relieve you from worry, will strengthen your credit, and make you independent. Grain is, or should be, cash, and at the end of each crop year a country elevator should either have the money or grain on hand, and each company to strive to reach a point where it could or can show a clean slate or a clean cut-off at the end of each year. Nothing contributes more to happiness than independence.

Think you will all agree that every line of business is conducted on a higher grade of ethics than twenty-five years ago. Let us take the higher ground—let us work together, and one have the other's interest at heart, which will make continued all-round development not only more possible, but certain.

W. W. MORSE, pres., Security Warehouse Co., Minneapolis, in his interesting address on inland waterways, port development and the Upper Mississippi Waterway Improvement presented convincing data on the urgent need of more and better water transportation for the Twin Cities and their natural markets. His address will be published soon.

A. C. REMELE, attorney at law, Minneapolis, addressed the dealers on Pending Legislation Affecting the Grain Trade. From his address we take the following:

Pending Legislation.

The so-called farm problem is not merely a matter of raising prices of agricultural products in this country, but the question is to increase net income. Improved farm practice, such as diversification, proper selection and rotation of crops, fertilization of the soil, care in selecting stock, the application of new and demonstrated methods—constitute remedies and are all available to the farmer as a means of solving his own problems.

The farm problem has been either ignorantly or intentionally misrepresented and distorted by self-seeking agitators, who style themselves farm leaders and who are active in the matter for personal and selfish reasons, and by politicians who are merely using the farm problem as a means of maintaining themselves in office by catering to the farm vote.

Tariff Sufficient. The price of wheat in this country, as compared with the world price, can be and has been maintained at a substantially higher level by the operation of the tariff and without the intervention of the Government in the technical and involved business of distribution and marketing of crops.

The present machinery as developed by individual initiative and private enterprise has justified its existence by every standard of economy and service in the matter of the marketing of grain, with the result that the American farmer is receiving a comparatively very high percentage of the amount finally realized for his product in the world's market. Assuming, for illustration, that wheat commanded a price of \$1.70 in the consumer markets of Europe in January, as it did, notwithstanding high-priced ocean transportation and the long rail haul to move the wheat from the American farm to the seaboard, the American farmer averaged a price approximately \$1.35 at the farm gate compared to a price prevailing in the interior of Russia for wheat marketed under a governmental monopoly of 90c. The American farmer with modern methods, is able to produce 12 tons per worker of the cereal crops, as against an average of 1½ tons per worker for the rest of the world, demonstrating conclusively that the American farmer is able to compete with the world in the production of cereal crops.

Class Legislation Vicious.—Perhaps the most important objection to legislation of this kind is that it is entirely contrary to the political philosophy upon which this government rests. The government under American institutions is not supposed to compete with individuals in any line of business, and the competition of the government in the field of commercial operations where the matter of buying and selling is involved should never be attempted in this country. All that our government is supposed to do is to insure to the individual fair play with as little interference as possible in his business and in his personal affairs. Special legislation singling out any one group is wrong and vicious in principle, and in the end would react to the detriment of those whom it is intended to benefit. If the government can inject itself into the matter of marketing farm products, it is only a question of time when the 70 per cent consumers of the country may dictate to the farmers what price they shall pay for their products that they are compelled to buy, and every line of endeavor is open to the possibility of governmental interference and operation.

The Curtis-Crisp Bill, which is suggested as an alternative to the McNary-Haugen Bill, while it eliminates the equalization fee, is open to many of the same objections as is the McNary-Haugen Bill. It involves the Government in the business of acquiring surpluses and disposing of the same, and, instead of pretending that the expenses of administration and losses would be borne by the producer, frankly proposes to have these losses paid by the Government itself, with the result, of course, that the tax-paying public of America will have to bear this additional burden when every effort should be made to cut down the expenses of government.

All of these proposed remedies, if they were practical at all and could afford any relief, are only temporary. The only sound remedy for the conditions complained of is in the development of intelligence in our farming class to a point where they can operate efficiently, conduct their farms on a business-like basis, and as soon as this is accomplished, any farm problem will disappear. As a matter of fact, there is evidence that it is now rapidly disappearing, and that conditions are rapidly becoming better.

The activities of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission were outlined in the address of G. G. Grant, Secy., which appears elsewhere in this number.

E. H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., read an interesting paper on The Seed Grain Problems for 1927. It is published elsewhere in this number.

The Feed Mill An Asset.

H. W. SPEIGHT, Redfield, S. Dak.—I have had quite a bit of experience with a feed mill in my elevator. I think it is a mighty fine thing and a dependable source of revenue. I am in a section where, according to publicity, we have everything but prosperity, and where we feed nothing but coyotes.

Eight years ago I had an 18-in. roller feed mill, and because of diversification in farming, there arose a lively demand for feed. In eighteen months my feed mill was too small to take care of the business. I was forced by this rapidly increasing feed business to install a larger mill. I gave consideration to all types, and finally installed an attrition mill, double motor driven. I passed up no opportunity to talk this part of my business, until now it has developed to a point where it is next to impos-

sible to handle the business. Many days we have ground a car load. From this you can see we are feeding something other than coyotes. In our section we have large quantities of screenings and undesirable seeds which it would not pay to ship, but when ground are suitable for feeding purposes.

I have, what I call, four custom bins. Two above the mill for the whole grain, and two below for the ground product. Of my receipt from grinding 25 to 30% is expended for power. A feed mill requires very little extra labor. In the six years I have operated this feed mill the only expense I have had is new plates four times each year, representing a total yearly cost of \$85, as compared with approximately \$75 for corrugating the rolls of the roller mill. Using a roller mill for my present volume of feed grinding business the rolls would have to be corrugated two or three times a year.

This season most of our feeding grain was shipped in. When any of my farmer patrons want a load of feed they phone to me, telling me what they want, what for and how ground, and by the time this farmer gets to the elevator the ground feed is ready for him to load into his wagon. This is a big advantage and attracts a large amount of business to my elevator. A feed mill is not only a valuable asset to the elevator but to the community as well.

B. P. ST. JOHN, Worthington, Minn.: About what shrinkage do you have in 3,000 pounds of grain?

MR. SPEIGHT: Twenty to thirty pounds.

MR. ST. JOHN: We have about 3% shrinkage on 3,000 pounds of grain.

W. H. RICHARDSON, ELGIN, MINN.: I have weighed grain before and after grinding, but never before heard of a shrinkage of 3%.

C. E. DITTES, Beardsley, Minn.: Our feed grinding business has increased from \$90 per month, with a roller feed mill, to \$200 per month with an attrition mill. We recently installed a new cleaner, and have more than paid for it by grinding and selling the screenings taken from grain run through the cleaner.

CHAS. ROE, Crookston, Minn.: Mr. Dittes how did you increase the volume of your feed grinding business?

MR. DITTES: By giving a better quality feed which was made possible by the installation of the attrition mill.

MR. SPEIGHT: Our receipts for custom grinding last year were \$4200.

ARTHUR SPELTZ, Alberta Lea, Minn.: We handle the grain to be ground so the farmer can see it from the time he dumps it until it goes into his wagon, ground. The man who handles his feed grinding in the most convenient way will make the most from the installation. However, if there are too many feed mills installed there will be very little feed grinding business for any of us. The following record will no doubt prove of interest to you: On our 26" attrition mill, driven by two 30 hp. motors, the receipts from Dec. 15, 1926 to Feb. 4, 1927 were \$612.40; power bill \$217 or approximately 3½¢ per cwt. power cost. On our 24" attrition mill, driven by two 25 hp. motors, the receipts from Oct. 1, 1926 to Feb. 7, 1927 were \$911.61, power bill \$285, or approximately 3½¢ per cwt. power cost.

Minimum Car-load Weight for Grain.

C. A. NACHBAR, Mankato, Minn.: I think the grain trade is being discriminated against. If we order a 60,000 lb. capacity car and load 56,000 lbs., we pay freight on the marked capacity of the car. Shippers of other commodities are enjoying the privilege of loading only 40,000 or 50,000 lbs. in 60,000 lb. capacity car and paying freight on the actual load, while we are assessed on the marked capacity of the car. I would like to see a 10% tolerance inaugurated, and I think this matter should be taken up with the ICC.

MR. SPELTZ: We can load 10% in excess of the marked capacity of the car, but are compelled to pay freight to marked capacity

unless smaller car is ordered and furnished through railroad company's convenience, but when we order a 60,000 lb. capacity car and load in excess of 10%, we are forced to pay freight on the next minimum capacity of the next longer car.

MR. SPELTZ read the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted.

Tax on Mutual Insurance Companies Is a Tax on Policyholders.

WHEREAS, There has been introduced in the Legislature of this state a bill known as House File No. 116, Senate File No. 253, a part of which bill imposes a 2 per cent tax upon the premiums of Domestic Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, except Farm Mutuals, and

WHEREAS, The State of Minnesota and twenty-eight other states of the Union do not now exact this tax from Domestic Mutual Companies, but seek to aid in building up a system of Mutual Insurance that has saved the policy members of one single company of this state nearly half a million dollars in the past twenty-five years, and

WHEREAS, This tax burden would of necessity be passed back to the buyers of Mutual Insurance and producers on the farm through their Farmers Co-operative Elevator Companies in the shape of reduced dividends of a reduction of the surplus which in a Mutual Company belongs to the policyholders, and

WHEREAS, A great many members of this Ass'n as well as about 4,000 stockholders of Farmers Elevator Companies are insured through their corporation and receive dividends and share in the surplus of the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. of Luverne, Minn., a Domestic Mutual Company of this State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n, in convention assembled in Minneapolis, this 10th day of February, 1927, do hereby request that your Honorable body of Legislators give due consideration to the far-reaching results of the Tax Feature of House File No. 116, and Senate File No. 253, and we sincerely hope that you will not impose an additional "TAX BURDEN" that will reflect back to the buyers of Mutual Insurance in Minnesota as outlined in the preamble to this resolution.

Opposed to State Inspection of Seeds.

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Minnesota State Legislature a bill for an act making alfalfa seed, sweet clover seed, red clover seed, and other grass seeds subject to grading and inspection as now provided by law with respect to wheat and similar products; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the members of this Ass'n there is no necessity for such a law because of the comparatively small volume of seed handled in this state and because of the expense and complicated operations involved in the inspection thereof; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Ass'n go on record as opposed to the passage of this bill, because there is no substantial demand for such inspection and because it would be cumbersome in operation and much too expensive in proportion to any benefits that might result therefrom and of no financial gain to the producer.

Want Line Companies Left Free to Meet Competition.

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Minnesota State Legislature a bill to prevent unfair discrimination in the purchase of farm products—S. F. 16; and

WHEREAS, Such proposed bill would not permit the grain dealer who is operating more than one elevator to meet local competition at any point, and is, therefore, unreasonable and economically unsound; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n are opposed to the passage of this bill or any similar legislation.

Enactment of McNary-Haugen Bill Would Do More Harm than Good.

WHEREAS, There are now pending before Congress various bills purporting to be in the interests of agriculture; and

WHEREAS, The undersigned Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n, now in convention assembled, composed of grain dealers operating country elevators in the three states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, having an opportunity to obtain first-hand information as to conditions on the farms in these agricultural states; and

WHEREAS, It is the unanimous opinion of the members of this Ass'n that the condition of the farmers in this territory is steadily improving by reason of improved farming methods, including diversification and fertilization and rotation of crops; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n are un-

alterably opposed to the passage of the so-called McNary-Haugen Bill or the Curtis-Crisp Bill, for the reason that the same will not result in benefits to the farmer, but will tend to perpetuate the evils which have been the cause of whatever distress there has been in evidence in agriculture, that the measures proposed would all involve artificial tampering with the laws of supply and demand, arbitrary fixing of price levels, and putting the Government into business; be it further

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of the members of this Ass'n, the tendency to further centralize governmental activities in Washington should be discouraged and that the Government should not be permitted to undertake to solve economic problems by legislation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the President of the United States, and that it is the further opinion of this Ass'n that in the event that the bill is passed by the Congress, it should be vetoed by the President of the United States.

Approve Early Development of Waterways.

Believing the development of the riverways and Great Lakes of the Middle and Northern section of our country will materially reduce transportation costs, and also

Believing that our Government should place before us the same advantages as other sections of the country possess by virtue of the Panama Canal, thereby benefiting agriculture and industry; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we go on record as giving our hearty approval to the early development of both the Mississippi River waterways and the Great Lakes to Seaboard projects.

MR. RADKE read the report of the Auditing Committee declaring treasuries accounts correct which was accepted.

MR. RICHARDSON for the nominating committee presented the following: F. E. Crandall, Pres.; E. A. Betts, Mitchell, S. Dak., 1st vice-pres.; Arthur Speltz, 2nd vice-pres.; S. O. Tollefson, Milton, N. D., 3rd vice-pres.; and A. O. Olson and H. W. Speight, directors, replacing T. M. Comer and B. D. Bascomb.

F. H. SLOAN, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. sec'y Farmers Elevator Ass'n of S. Dak.; suggested that the officers of the various grain dealer ass'ns work in closer harmony in solving the problems confronting the grain trade. In this way, Mr. Sloan said, the different types of elevator operators are represented. Our problems are practically the same and there is no reason why we cannot work together for the common good.

Adjourned *sine die*

Convention Notes.

A. W. Erickson represented Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

A. E. Rothgarn represented Clow-Winters Mfg. Co.

Of course Fred Holtby of T. E. Ibberson Co. was on hand.

Pencils were distributed by C. A. May for J. H. Dole & Co., also by the Brooks Mfg. Co.

The concert stage lost a luminous star when Pete Ingold decided to go into the grain business.

Dealers present included: C. A. Blomquist, LaSalle, Minn.; F. E. Crandall, Mankato, Minn.; J. G. Dill, Wabasha, Minn.; C. E. Dittes, Beardsley, Minn.; D. A. Duncan, Claremont, Minn.; F. H. Dunham, Hamburg, N. D.; G. W. Eastman, Elkin, Minn.; A. Evert, Kennedy, Minn.; E. J. Evert, Cuba, N. D.; H. R. Filkins, Albert Lea, Minn.; L. A. Larson, Benson, Minn.; L. and P. Larson, LaMoure, N. D.; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn.; A. O. Olson, New Ulm, Minn.; L. Pemble, Fargo, N. D.; A. O. Radke, Lesueur Center, Minn.; W. H. Richardson, Elgin, Minn.; Chas. Roe, Crookston, Minn.; C. S. Rowell, Tracy, Minn.; B. P. St. John, Worthington, Minn.; E. F. Schluter, Sedan, Minn.; E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; H. W. Speight, Redfield, S. D.; Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.; S. W. Stevenson, Dexter, Minn.; Nels Tackland, Sedan, Minn.; C. and J. Wolf, Fredonia, N. D.; O. A. Zimmer, Detroit Lake, Minn.

By a vote of 30 to 27 the senate on Feb. 23 took up for consideration the Caraway bill designed to prohibit gambling in cotton and grain on exchanges.

Books Received

TESTING WHEAT FOR PROTEIN is a valuable aid to chemists who contemplate taking up this branch of chemical analysis. The considerations controlling the choice of reagents are outlined by the authors, D. A. Coleman, H. C. Fellows and H. B. Dixon. Bulletin No. 1460, 32 pages, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"RED BOOK" FOR YEAR 1926, contains statistical information relating to stocks cotton, grain, provisions, live stock and seeds, also detailed data regarding crops, imports, exports and other grain activities of principal countries. This publication is designed for ready office reference and carries its information up to Dec. 31 of 1926. It contains a fund of practical statistical information that should be in the hands of every grain man. Compiled and published by Howard, Bartels & Co., Inc., Chicago.

EXPERIMENT STATION PROGRESS recounts the activities of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station for the two years July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1925. Chapters tell of 42 years of continuous wheat growing on the Fargo clay, tests of small grain seed, comparative earliness of corn varieties, discovery that Minsoy, Mandarin and Wisconsin Black were the dependable varieties of soy beans for North Dakota, plant breeding, value of wild oats for fattening lambs, seed testing for growers, seed treatment for smut, work of the seed laboratory, Bulletin No. 194, 96 pages, North Dakota Agriculture College, Fargo, N. D.

CORN CROP SURPLUS is a study of the factors determining the fluctuations of the average price of corn, bringing out that normally corn stored from the greater than normal crops should be held from 18 to 21 months. If the corn crop following a big feeds crop is very short the sale should be made in the late winter or early spring of the second year. In the case of several big feeds crops in succeeding years the loss should be taken on the crop from the preceding year and the new crop should be stored unless additional storage space is available. Storage facilities having been provided they should be used whenever the feeds production exceeds 104 per cent of normal, G. S. Shepherd, Iowa Exp. Station Economic Service, report No. 4, Ames, Ia.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER. "Learning to Live with the European Corn Borer" is the suggestive title of the most recent pamphlet on this threatening insect. The authors, W. P. Flint, J. C. Hackleman and F. C. Bauer, outline the spread of the corn borer on the map, give the history of its introduction, describe the four stages in the life of a corn borer, give numerous engravings showing the damage done, and explain the most effective control measure, which is the destruction of the overwintering worms in the plants where they are sheltered. Plowing under the cornstalks before May 1 kills 98 per cent of the borers. As sweet clover has not been damaged by the corn borer even in the most heavily infested regions, its use in rotation will make it possible to grow healthier corn plants which will be better able to withstand the attacks of the corn borer. Circular No. 313, 16 pages, illustrated, University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., Urbana, Ill.

EFFECTS OF FUTURE TRADING is the subtitle of Vol. VII of the Federal Trade Commission's "Report on the Grain Trade," just issued. Chapters are devoted to "Speculation," "Hedging," "Scalping and Spreading," "Volume of Future Trading," "Results for Classes of Traders," "Services and Costs of Future Trading," "Manipulated and Artificial Prices," with some conclusions and recommendations. To the grain dealer and the speculator this volume presents no data not already understood by them; but its 419 pages and many tables and diagrams give a vast amount of information the whole trend of which is to convince ignoramuses in the state and federal legislatures that regulation of Boards of Trade is unnecessary and unwise, and that gambling is an infinitesimal part of their activities. To the extent that the book is read and studied by the lawmakers it is helpful to the grain trade as discouraging harmful restrictions. Government Printing Office, Washington; price, 90 cents.

Illinois Farmer Grain Dealers Resolve Against Competition in Side Lines

Jacksonville was the site of the gathering of the farmers elevator delegates for the three-day meet of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held Feb. 8, 9 and 10. Over six hundred registered.

The twenty-fourth annual convention was formally opened in the afternoon, Mayor E. E. Crabtree extending the community's welcome. The invocation was delivered by Dr. M. L. Rontius. Musical entertainment was furnished by the State Hospital Ex-Service Men's Hobo Band. The response to the mayor's welcome message was given by H. D. Allen.

Pres. L. B. Olmstead's annual address followed. He said: The only remedy for depressed agricultural conditions lies largely in the hands of the farmers themselves, more systematic management and lower overhead (rather than greatly increased values) will ultimately result in prosperity.

SECY LAWRENCE FARLOW presented the sec'y's report for the past year, followed by Treas. W. H. Hindahl's report.

About 350 attended the banquet Tuesday evening, at which the Hon. R. W. Dunlap, ass't sec'y of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was the principal speaker.

Music was furnished by the orchestra of the State Blind School, as well as by a Kiwanis quartet. Paul Thielen was toastmaster.

MR. DUNLAP employed the best of his political shrewdness and oratorical skill, saying, "Agriculture is confronted today with the most far reaching problem it has ever had to face.

"Instead of the farmers' purchasing power increasing in 1926 as we had hoped it would, we find at the close of the year it was below the average of 1923, 1924 and 1925. The total value of crops in 1926 was over a billion dollars less than that of 1925, and a billion and a half less than in 1924. To be sure, this does not take into consideration livestock, which has shown some improvement.

"The big problem of the farmer is to narrow the gap between the agricultural and non-agricultural income." The low ebb of comparative agricultural income was reached in 1921 when the farmers received only one-twelfth of the national income from one-fourth of the national labor and one-fifth of the national wealth. In the last two years the farmer has received one-tenth of the national income, so agriculture is recovering slowly."

In dealing with the remedy for the situation Mr. Dunlap said:

"Some of the things needed to bring about a revival are: increased efficiency, decreased acreage; increased production per acre, but a decrease in the total crop production of some crops; improvement in quality; standardization of farm products; and efficient marketing and more organization and co-operation among farmers."

For many years farmers were urged to grow more products until now the big problem is to market and control those crops. "Today, the marketing problem is the most serious one confronting the American farmer."

GUY BENDER, champion hog caller of the U. S., and an Alexander farmer, demonstrated his art at the banquet.

An invitation was extended to all members to attend the free entertainment at the Elks Home following the banquet.

CHARLES LATCHAW, sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and a distributor of grey paint, painted a doleful picture of the unfortunate grain dealers, growers and farmers' elevators of Ohio, and compared them to the distressed of Illinois. Lack of co-operation among the grain growers and farmers' elevators was attributed as the direct cause. Adverse crop conditions were a great drawback, in his

estimation, but were the farmers' elevators functioning without interference from its officials and other organizations the farmer would find a profitable market for his grain when better growing conditions existed.

He also stressed the importance of the farmers' elevators could not do business in a prosperous and honest way by having two prices for their patrons. To overcome this obstacle a manager must be chosen who is thoroughly capable and efficient in handling the affairs of the company. The second essential of the farmers' elevator company is the choice of a board of directors who must fully co-operate with the manager in their business interests.

CHARLES T. PEAHEY, Chicago, last speaker on the manager's program of the morning session, termed the McNary-Haugen bill a lemon, but was in favor of passing the bill, saying the farmers would not be satisfied until they had a taste of the acrid interior, and would not be satisfied until they got first hand experience.

He suggested that the state ass'n have elevator managers on the State Board, and that the different farmer organizations stay within their own sphere of action and thus overcome the friction caused by the constant overlapping.

"All those different farm organizations remind me of a boy going to the circus. There are so many fake sideshows with insistent barkers, that the boy got confused, spent all his money with them, and then found that he had no money to get into the big show."

"The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n in its infancy was supposed to be an organization devoted to soil and crop improvement. About five years ago they discovered that the grain business needed their wise counsel and wanted to horn in and get control. The U. S. Grain Growers sponsored by them had a crazy dream that cost the farmer of the middle west several million dollars.

"Now they are operating an auditing ass'n to audit farmers' elevator accounts, and in some instances those auditors didn't know a purchase record from a sales record, because they were not familiar with grain elevator bookkeeping; in other words, didn't know what to look for or didn't know what it was when they found it.

"The dream over in Iroquois County was a sample. The different farmers' elevators in the county were to furnish the money, while the new project was to hire the managers and have full charge of the business.

"The wheat pools are a chain around the farmer's neck, for it only adds more overhead on each bushel of grain and brings no more money than grain sold by any ordinary elevator man at the same time.

"The only way to increase the price of grain is to cut down the supply.

ANDREW W. McKAY of the department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said the failure of co-operative elevator companies is due to improper organization, inefficient operating methods and mismanagement. The study of failure of elevator companies brought out that 155, or 56 per cent of the elevators going out of business used unsound business methods.

R. E. LAWRENCE of Hutchinson, Kan., the final speaker of the day, described briefly the Farmers' Elevtr. Comm. Co.

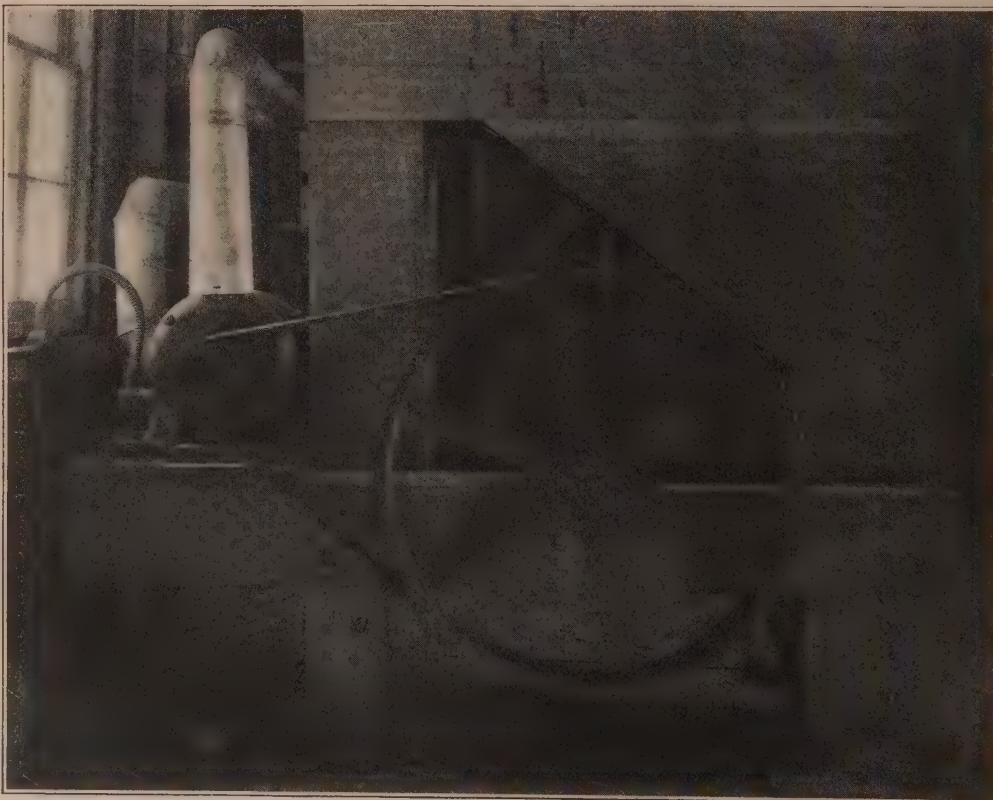
W. H. McDONALD, Chicago, federal grain supervisor, was the speaker of the Thursday morning program.

Manager's Wednesday Evening Session.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers Grain Managers Club was held Wednesday evening at the American Legion Home with about one hundred and fifty elevator managers and guests in attendance.

The three officers of the organization were re-elected and it was voted to appoint four directors, raising the number to seven. E. L. Jarvine, Exline, was named pres.; Lawrence Pittsman, Atwood, was re-elected v-pres.; and Vern L. Marks, Lake Fork, sec'y-treas.

The purpose of adding four members to the directorate is to give representation to each of the club's seven districts. The new officials will be appointed by the president.



5 h. p. Ball Bearing Ventilated Motor Driving Leg of Farmers Elevator, at Moorhead, Minn.
[See facing page]

Heretofore the club has been looked upon by some of the snooping directors of the companies as a price fixing organization. Ignorant suspicions that the managers were setting prices for grain were dispelled this evening when the club assured them that the only interest the members had was the welfare of the parent ass'n, and price fixing was not a part of their program.

Speakers at this Manager's Club meeting included Paul Thielen, Charles Peavey, F. S. Betz, Lawrence Farlow and Charles Latchaw.

The members paid tribute to a deceased member, Max Pilote, former manager of the Martinton Farmers Elevator Co., by standing in silence for thirty seconds.

A forty per cent increase in membership was shown in the officers' reports.

Election of officers resulted in the selection of D. H. Allen of Delavan as pres.; C. H. Bonnell, Owaneco, v-pres.; T. R. Cain, Jacksonville, 2d v-pres.; W. H. Hindahl, San Jose, treas.; and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y.

The out-going president was presented with an electric desk lamp in appreciation of past services.

Springfield was selected as the next gathering place.

Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted by the convention follow:

Competition in Side Lines.

WHEREAS, The farmer grain dealers of the state of Illinois are the pioneers in the merchandising of grain and side lines for a period of twenty-five years for the farmers' interest; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we adhere strictly to our original policy for which we were originally organized and that we discourage any direct competition in our lines among our various farm organizations.

Managers on Directorate.

RESOLVED, That the Managers' Club appoint two managers to sit in with the seven directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois as advisory members, said managers to have no voting power.

For Waterway Improvement.

RESOLVED, That we go on record as being in favor of the Inland Waterways program to make such rivers and lakes navigable for barge freighting or ocean-going crafts.

Also favor the building of hydro-electric plants along all streams wherever feasible under government control.

To Increase Membership.

RESOLVED, That we strive for the goal of securing every farmers elevator company in the state as a member of the State Ass'n and that we as individual members use our efforts and influence toward making the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois a 100 per cent organization.

Farm Relief.

WHEREAS, There exists an acute depression in agricultural financial conditions due to the inequality in the operation of our present tariff laws as they affect industry, labor and agriculture; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois as farmers co-operative organizations urge the Congress to pass permanent effective legislation for the relief of this inequality; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this association endorse a plan of debentures for exports of farm products, negotiable and useful in payment of import duties as is expressed in what is known as the McKinley-Adkins bill, and that such legislation become effective for the 1927 crop.

Against Metric System.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the enactment of a law by our lawmaking bodies to in any way necessitate the revolutionary revision of our present system of weights and measures by substituting the metric system.

CONVENTION NOTES.

D. C. Cook and J. I. Peterson of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Indianapolis had charge of the registration.

Feed Grinding and Seed and Grain Handling Elevator.

When farming in any locality becomes diversified the old style grain elevator with its limited working floor area and lack of facilities for loading wagons falls short of meeting the demands of the community for feed grinding and seed cleaning.

A good example of what can be done toward providing needed equipment for this additional service is afforded by the new elevator at Moorhead, Minn. The proprietors, Goldberg Bros., had had several years' experience in handling grain, grinding feed and cleaning seeds at this point. They operated the Goldberg Feed Co. at Fargo and elevators at Baker and Kent, and after their plant burned in November knew

just what was required in the way of storage capacity, floor space and equipment to meet the demands of their trade for seed grain, field and grass seeds, chicken feed, custom grinding of feeds, mixed feeds, flour and salt.

When requested to design and build the new plant the Hickok Construction Co. already was well informed on the requirements of the business, having remodeled and enlarged the elevator in 1922 and erected in connection an annex seed and cleaning elevator and large warehouse in 1924. The result has been a model elevator from the point of service to patrons, low cost of operation to the owners, and reduced fire hazards by co-operation in carrying out the underwriters' specifications.

The plant comprises a 40,000-bu. elevator, a warehouse 100 ft. long next to the track, feed mill building, warehouse in connection, and office building. Besides the enclosed shed or driveway outside the mill building there is a double driveway between the mill building and under the grain elevator.

The elevator contains 26 bins, all over head, 21 having a carload capacity and the 5 smaller bins serving the seed cleaner and for certain classes of screenings. The driveway under the bins is used for loading seed and feed grain. The driveway between the elevator and the mill is used to receive grain thru its dump, purchased to go into store or to be cleaned or ground. A leg elevates this grain for spouting to bins over the feed mill or to bins for storage or weighing out over automatic scale.

Three stands of elevators running to the cupola are equipped with D. P. buckets. Two of the legs discharge to a double distributor, thru which each bin in the elevator is reached without interfering with the other. The double distributor also spouts to a 2,000-bu. per hour Richardson Automatic Scale, to feed bins and to a return spout to driveway. The third leg reaches 15 bins, the automatic scale and feed grain spout. Each is independently driven by an enclosed ventilated Fairbanks Motor, with an Allis-Chalmers Tex-Rope drive reduction to the countershaft. Control of the motors is by push button stations on the work floor. Besides wagon grain considerable grain is received by carloads. This is conveyed to the No. 1 leg, a power shovel facilitating the removal from the car.

The all overhead bins and height of the bin outlets add greatly to the convenience and efficient operation of the two cleaning machines. For grain cleaning there is a disc separator. The back pits of legs No. 1 and No. 2 are so divided that the different streams from the disc separator can be kept separated. The clean grain may be elevated continuously or retained for a time in the back pit.

The other cleaner is a 29-D Clipper Cleaner, installed principally for cleaning clover seed. There are 3 small bins above this machine for clover seed. In connection with this machine there is a small leg used for sacking the clean seed, also a clover huller and scarifier. The clipper will also be used for certain classes of seed grain cleaning.

In the west warehouse, adjacent to the elevator, there is a Eureka Corn Cutter, Cleaner and Aspirator, for the production of chick feed of different grades.

Power to operate the work floor machinery is supplied by two 10-hp. motors and one 5-hp. motor.

The two dump scales are 10-ton Fairbanks. The swing distributor, Beyl Friction Clutches, and other transmission were furnished by the Link Belt Supply Co. The D. P. buckets, leg machinery, pneumatic dumps, Eureka Corn Cutter, Feed Mill scalper were furnished by the Strong & Scott Mfg. Co.

The grinding of feed forms a large part of the business, and the plan provides for operation entirely separate from the elevator business and does not interrupt the grain receipts. The feed mill plant has bins above the mill room for grain to be ground and for the ground feed. There is an enclosed shed or driveway outside where bulk feed may be loaded into wagons or

[Continued on page 224.]



40,000-bu. Iron Clad Elevator of Farmers Elevator Co., at Moorhead, Minn.
[See facing page]

Country Elevator Scales

Address by G. G. Grant of Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission before Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission had for some time felt that the owners of country elevators were not receiving the attention the importance of their business warranted. There were, so far as we were able to determine, elevators in our state at which the scales had not been tested for several years. Those that had been tested had been given what I would call but a superficial test. It was not possible, with the appropriation the Weights and Measures Department was allotted, to carry very many weights, especially as the fifty pound test weights had to be carried as excess baggage and then drayed from the railroad depot to the various places at which tests were made. All of this work was costly. It was also very slow. We were entirely dependent upon transportation facilities beyond our own control.

Country Elevator Scales Neglected.—When we take into consideration the fact that every possible safeguard is thrown around the weighing of grain at terminals, it is rather an ambiguous situation that the equipment and method of weighing at point of origin has received but little attention. We felt that, inasmuch as the country grain shipper (who in most instances is the country elevator operator, or represented by him), pays for the service of weighing, at the terminals, some portion of the fees so received should be devoted to his assistance at home.

Consequently in the consolidation of the two departments the grain department purchased eight 1½ ton Graham trucks and equipped them for road service. The state was divided into 8 districts, and one truck assigned to each district. In equipping the trucks care was exercised in picking out such character of equipment as would cover the needs of the inspectors in the field. It may be interesting to you to know that there are approximately 1,500 country elevators and mills operating in this state, 925 creameries and cheese factories, 500 live stock scales, 780 retail coal yards, 680 retail lumber yards, 200 city scales for public weighing, 250 potato shipping scales, 1,450 meat markets, 3,200 general stores, 3,500 grocery stores, making a total of 12,985 places of business, and representing about 16,000 scales ranging in capacity from 500 to 30,000 lbs., and covering every make and type of weighing machine. Add to this list the innumerable drug stores, department stores in the larger cities, and you have a rather formidable array of equipment to be tested. Then stop and consider the question of gasoline pumps alone—we have no idea how many there are in the state, but I am creditably informed that there are over 2,000 in the Twin Cities alone, and new ones going in daily. The equipment for the trucks must be such that tests could be made at all of the establishments mentioned. We think we have been successful in meeting the situation.

The trucks were started out July 1st, 1926, or very shortly thereafter. We felt that it was necessary to have two men on each truck to more quickly handle the work. In order to do this, and to train men in this work the Commission picked out eight young men from various units of the Grain Inspection Department and assigned them to the scale department for training. The factors taken into consideration in this selection were primarily education, physical condition and mechanical training were also considered pertinent; age was another important factor. Young men are more easily trained in this kind of work than older men. We were careful also to see that the men chosen had the right kind of personality for this important work.

Let me say that the Commission has but one main idea in regard to the work assigned to it by the Legislature, and that is that the people have asked for certain duties to be performed by its servants and that those duties are to be performed in as thoro and efficient a manner as humanly is possible, and most particularly must the inspectors be courteous and gentlemanly in their dealings with the public. In my talks with the inspectors I have sought to impress them with these ideas.

It is my belief that were I an elevator owner, or manager, when a scale inspector came to my house to test my scales, I would feel grateful if he would make plain to me what the exact condition of the scales was. If anything was found to be wrong I would expect the inspector to give me a report which clearly set forth the facts, and embodied a recommendation for repairs or adjustment. All of our inspectors have been instructed to make such corrections and adjustments as they are able to do with the tools they have, so that, whenever possible, when they leave any place of business, at which they have been testing, the equipment be left weighing or measuring accurately if it is at all possible. You must not expect that heavy repairs or replacement of broken parts can be done by the inspectors. This would consume too much valuable time and the men are not equipped with tools and parts necessary. This, of course, makes it necessary for the owner of

the scale to send for a regular scale company repair man, or if possible have the work done by some competent local mechanic.

Inspection at all but 25 Elevators.—Up to December 15th when most of the trucks were taken off the road we had made inspections at all but 25 elevators in the state. We felt that it was important to make a clean-up on this work so that time will have been given to the scale owners to make repairs and adjustments needed during the slack time. When we start out in the spring we will take everything as we go along, and this will give you a more frequent inspection service and place you in a position to know your equipment is in shape for the handling of the crop when it starts to move in the fall.

From December 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926, the Department tested elevator scales: dump, 194; hopper, 151; wagon, 203; and dormant, 57; total, 605. Other large scales: wagon, 327; stock, 132; and dormant, 157; total, 616. Grand total, 1,221.

July 1, 1926, to November 30, 1926, we tested elevator scales as follows: dump, 1,079; hopper, 604; wagon, 452; and dormant, 73; total, 2,208. Other large scales: wagon, 502; stock, 71; and dormant, 37; total 610. Grand total, 2,818.

Of course we realize that the prevailing opinion of the public is that there is a tremendous duplication in inspection service. But in some cases this is unavoidable. It must be understood that the inspection of scales, weights and measures is a highly technical and scientific procedure. We would not allow an employee of the scale department to test scales until we had trained him for at least six months in our shop, and then with an older inspector in the field. It is not a simple matter of placing weights on a scale platform and reading the beam to see if the weight is correctly recorded. The inspector must be familiar with the construction of the various types of scales made by the manufacturers selling in this state. He must, so far as any human can, be able to tell from the performance of the scale during the test, just what the condition of the scale is. If it happens that the scale is not intolerance, that is, if it weighs over or under 1 pound per thousand, he must be able to accurately determine the reason for the discrepancy and to recommend the necessary work that must be done to put the machine in correct weighing condition.

The department, as you must realize, looks at the machine and not the owner. We are testing the equipment and are not concerned with the operator, except in such isolated cases as we find that such operator is maliciously making adjustments to produce a fraudulent result. I wish to say right here that we are signally fortunate in this state in having the highest type of elevator operators. Scales have been condemned or rejected for repairs, but this action was necessary because of a condition in the scale due to any one of a number of causes rather than unfair practices on the part of the scale owner or operator.

It frequently may happen that the scale inspector cannot determine the exact cause of scale trouble after making every known test. In such cases he will advise the owner to this effect and suggest that a scale expert from the manufacturer be called in. This, of course, is not very often the case.

Wagon Scales.—Our instructions to the inspectors are that in testing scales of the wagon type the inspector must include a careful and thorough examination of the pit. Many times we find conditions under scales which entirely account for the differences in weight. Where the condition found is such as can be corrected by the inspector readily his instructions are to do so. Otherwise to report the conditions with his recommendations. We trust that when reports are left with the owner or operator of business institutions, which report contains a recommendation for repairs, replacement or adjustment, that such recommendation will be carried out as completely and as promptly as possible. In this way the standard of the weighing equipment can best be kept up on a high plane.

We provide a form of permit to be issued to allow the operation of a scale after the recommendations of the inspector have been carried out, until such time as another inspection can be made. This is done in order not to tie up equipment longer than absolutely necessary.

Specifications and Tolerances.—The department has in mind the establishment of specifications and tolerances for the installation of various types of wagon scales and particularly elevator dump scales. The object of this plan is to bring the manufacture of such scales to the highest point possible, and to provide clear and understandable rules and methods for their installation. These rules will follow largely the plan adopted in connection with railroad track scales. The result of such action on the part of the Commission has been that the manufacturers of track scales know just what they can

sell in Minnesota, and the contractors who build the foundation and set the scales know just how the work must be done to pass the department for approval. This means in short, that, when applied to country elevator scales the installation will be uniform and understood by all persons connected with that business. This will mean better foundations, more care in setting scales, and a more reasonable certainty that new scales will be approved by the department, and certainly more assurance that the small things which can make trouble for scale owners will be greatly minimized. Do not understand me to mean that this matter can be disposed of at once. This would be impossible.

The whole subject will be given careful study by the experts of the department, the engineers and experts of the various scale companies, and the contractors who make a business of installing scales. When the best ideas of these men have been gathered together and finally shaped into uniform rules they will be adopted by the Commission. Every effort will be made to get this information into the hands of those most interested. Together with rules for the setting of new scales, it is our purpose to carry a clear and simple set of instructions for the repair and care of scales now in service. Those scale manufacturers to whom I have talked of the proposal, are very much in accord with the idea, and this of course should naturally follow. Any manufacturer of equipment used for determining weight, size or quantity of commodities sold to the public, who is not interested in seeing that such equipment is first properly set for use and is working accurately, is not worthy of public confidence, and will not long maintain such confidence. Once this happens his sales, or rather lack of sales, will promptly show the folly of such action.

Feed Grinding and Seed and Grain Handling Elevator.

[Continued from page 223.]

trucks. Running east from the mill room is a warehouse for sacked feed. West of the mill is a room used for sampling and testing, also for a rest and locker room for employees. This room is heated from the office furnace.

The feed mill is a 24-in. Monarch Attrition Mill with two 20-hp. motors direct connected. The mill is protected from injury and fire hazard, first by a rolling screen scalper, which removes sticks, stones, straw and larger pieces of iron; and second by a magnetic separator with metal baffles which are magnetized by powerful coils connected with a direct current generator.

A leg elevates the ground feed to bins, from which it may either be loaded in bulk to wagons, standing in an enclosed shed or can be sacked.

A basement with cement floors extends under the elevator dump scales and feed house. The buildings are all covered with galvanized corrugated siding and roofing.

The office is a detached building and contains a large general office and a private office for the owners.

The driveway, truck scales and truck unloading are shown in engraving on outside front cover page.

Galveston to Try New Method of Fumigation.

Vessels in the harbor at Galveston, Texas, will likely soon be fumigated by a new method for the extermination of weevils and other grain insects. The new method uses cyanide gas in a liquid form.

Recently experiments were carried out on the steamer Chester Valley, and officials of the United States public health service and bureau of animal husbandry pronounced it a success.

The gas comes in cylinders and is used with compressed air and sent thru a tube 200 feet long. It is much quicker to operate and likewise does not entail the trouble now encountered in fumigating vessels. The gas is now used by the government in spraying railroad cars on the Mexican border, and is likewise used by a number of flour millers in the interior. Recommendations will be made by quarantine officials for the purchase of a quantity of the product to be used in fumigating vessels infested with weevils and other grain infesting insects.

President Coolidge Vetoes the McNary-Haugen Bill.

[Continued from page 218.]

ative, but will facilitate the constructive efforts of the farmers themselves in their own self-governed organizations.

It is a great regret to me that I am unable to come to the conclusion that the bill will help agriculture, be of benefit to the country and be in accord with the constitution.

OTHER PLANS BETTER.

Other plans have been proposed in congress or advancement in this recovery, which plans offer promise of sound assistance to the farmers without these unconstitutionalities, invasions of executive authority, this contracting with packers and flour millers and other manufacturers, this overproduction with its inflation and inevitable crash, without this indirect price fixing, buying and selling, this creation of huge bureaucracies.

They are, on the contrary, devoted entirely to the principle of building up farmer-controlled marketing concerns to handle their problems, including occasional surplus production and applicable to all agriculture and not to a minor fraction. I have frequently urged such legislation. I wish again to renew my recommendation that some such plan be adopted.

I am therefore obliged to return senate bill 808, entitled "an act to establish a federal arm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities," without my approval.

Texas Commission Hearing on Diversion Privileges.

Austin, Tex.—The Ry. Commission, at its March term, will take up and consider a proposition involving the need of more than one diversion privilege on sorghum heads and ear corn at country destinations without official inspection. It is proposed:

1. To amend Section 1 of Texas Lines Tariff No. 32-E (and individual issues carrying similar regulations), which Section 1 embodies the existing rules and regulations covering diversion or reconignment of carload freight, by providing, on sorghum heads and ear or snapped corn, or two (in lieu of the present one) diversions at country (other than official inspection) points, at a cost of \$2.25 per car for each diversion.

2. To amend, if found desirable, Section 2 of Texas Lines Tariff No. 32-E (and individual issues carrying similar regulations), which Section 2 embodies rules and regulations covering stops for official inspection on grain, seeds, hay and straw, carloads, by providing, on sorghum heads and ear or snapped corn, for such restriction and extension of the official inspection stops as may be found to be justified in view of, or as a substitute for, the additional general diversion contemplated by item 1 above.

The Enormous Cost of Babbitted Bearings.

What sense is there in using an ordinary babbitted bearing that is foredestined to go bad the first time it runs dry when there are anti-friction bearings on the market? First cost is less, we'll admit but what a last cost and upkeep!

In fifteen years the Mutual Companies paid \$1,359,000 for fires that we KNEW were caused by hot bearings, another \$1,185,000 for fires starting about the elevator head—and you know what that means, and \$12,500,000 for "unknown" fires. It is a conservative estimate that half of that was due to bad bearings. Why? Because most of them started within a few hours after the plants had shut down. If we are anywhere near right the Mutual Policyholders have paid eight million dollars in fifteen years for babbitted bearings in terms of fire loss alone, add that to the original cost, plus cost of tearing down and rebabbiting, plus loss of time for shut-downs, plus cost of oiling, plus cost of power lost due to friction and you have approximately what babbitted bearings really cost.

Yes, it probably would equip the elevator and mill of every Mutual Policyholder with anti-friction bearings but the pity 'tis, we have paid for them and we don't have them, but we still have the upkeep and the loss due to our "first cost" economy.—Our Paper of Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

I. C. C. Activities.

Beaman (la.) Elvtr. Co. v. Northwestern et al., alleges unreasonable rates and charges on grain to St. Louis. Asks reparation and rates and charges for the future.

St. Louis Merchants Exchange v. A. & S. et al., alleges rates on grain and seed from points in Tex. and New Mex. to St. Louis and El. St. Louis are in violation of Secs. 1 and 3. Rates for the future asked.

I. & S. 2724, the Commission permits the Frisco to cancel its absorption of switching charges of connecting lines on grain, seeds and hay at North Kansas City. Uniform practice in absorbing switching charges in the Kansas City switching district is hereby accomplished.

Betta Feed Mills, Inc. (Jackson, Miss., Traffic Bureau) v. A. & V. et al., alleges violation of Sec. 6 in unlawful rates on grain and grain products shipments due to inapplicability of rule governing cars held for surrender of order notify ladings. Cease and desist order asked, also reparation.

I. & S. 2839 suspends (from Jan. 28) until May 28 the following J. E. Johanson supplements: 145 to I. C. C. 1590; 41 and 43 to I. C. C. 1782; 8, 9 and 11 to I. C. C. 1877, 1907 and 1918, respectively. Also B. T. Jones supplements 41 and 43 to I. C. C. 1697. Increased rates on grain and grain products between points in Kan., Neb. and Mo., on the one hand, and points in Okla., on the other, were proposed in the suspended schedules.

Proposed rates on grain and grain products from points in South Dakota were found not justified, Feb. 17, by the I. C. C. The schedules which have been under suspension were ordered canceled and the case discontinued. The case involved the attempt of the Omaha railroad to increase rates from South Dakota stations on the Mitchell branch west to Sioux Falls moving to Omaha. The board of railway commissioners of So. Dak. protested the schedules.—P. J. P.

No. 17290, Indianapolis Board of Trade v. C. I. & L. Ry. Co., has been dismissed. The I. C. C. found that the rates on grain from Indiana to Chicago, when reshipped over lake or lake-and-rail lines, were not unreasonable. The complaint was that rates of 9c from Limesdale-Lafayette were unduly low to Chicago. Shippers using the low rates claimed that Chicago was a desirable market for off-grade grain and that they shipped more grain to Indianapolis than to Chicago.

Globe Grain & Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, v. Santa Fe et al., alleges misrouting of 10 cars wheat from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Los Angeles, whereby complainant was deprived of transit privileges, and that exceptions to specified tariffs were unreasonable, indefinite, ambiguous, unintelligible, etc., in violation of Sec. 6. Asks exceptions specified be declared null and void, and that carriers be ordered to desist from demanding any balance-due charges, which should be declared unlawful and unreasonable.

I. & S. 2842, supplement 5 to Y. & M. V., I. C. C. A-255 (A. & V. Ry. series); Speiden's supplements 25 and 26 to I. C. C. 905, also joint tariffs (Johanson) I. C. C. 1901 and (Speiden) I. C. C. 1032, the commission suspended effective dates from Feb. 1 until June 1. Rates and routing on grain and grain products were re-adjusted and restricted, respectively, from points in Tex. to destinations in the Miss. Valley and the Southeast (when moving via Miss. River Crossings, Memphis, and south thereof) resulting increases and reductions in rates.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A compromise on a proposed increase in rail rates on grain and grain products between Oklahoma and Kansas was reached here Feb. 5 in a meeting of railroad representatives and shippers. Examiner W. A. Disque conducted the meeting. The proposed increase was to have become effective this month, but was suspended by the I. C. C. until June. It ranged from a jump of ½ cent a hundred pounds on some classes to 5 cents a hundred on others. Under the compromise a generally lower scale of increase would be allowed.—P. J. P.

Wichita, Kan.—An increase in grain rates sought by the Rock Island and Frisco roads between Oklahoma and Kansas points was denied Feb. 12 by the I. C. C. New schedules which the roads proposed to put into effect, but which the commission had suspended until Mar. 17, were ordered canceled and the present charges will be maintained. The commission's investigation sustained the protest of Kansas

millers and the Wichita Board of Trade. The commission found that the effect of the present schedule is to cancel joint through rates on grain from points in Kansas and Oklahoma to Wichita and to substitute a higher level of group rates based on a distance scale. As a route from Kansas City would be eliminated, the commission contends combination rates much higher than present joint rates would apply on shipments through that point. As Kansas City is not directly interested in the rates involved, the Board of Trade did not take part in the hearing conducted in Oklahoma City Feb. 4. The rates apply only on grain moving between Kansas and Oklahoma points.—P. J. P.

Bill Opposes Unfair Discrimination in Sales and Purchases.

Representative Hines of Taylor has introduced the following bill, relating to unfair discriminations in sales and purchases, in the Iowa House of Representatives. The bill has been read the first and second times and referred to the com'te on commerce and trade. It provides: Section 1. Chapter four hundred thirty-two (432) of the code, 1924, is repealed and the following is enacted in lieu thereof:

"9894-b1. Any person, firm, company, ass'n, or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in this state and engaged in the production, manufacture, sale, or distribution of any product, commodity, or article of general use that shall discriminate between different sections, communities, villages, towns or cities of this state, or between persons, firms, companies, ass'ns, or corporations in any locality of this state by selling such product, commodity, or article at a lower price or rate in one section, community, village, town or city, or in any portion thereof, or to any person, firm, company, ass'n, or corporation in any locality of this state than the price or rate at which such person, firm, company, ass'n, or corporation, foreign or domestic, sells such product, commodity, or article in another section, community, village, town or city to another person, firm, company, ass'n, or corporation in any locality of this state, shall be guilty of unfair discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared unlawful; provided that it shall be a justification for such discrimination in price or rate if the difference is merely commensurate with an actual difference in quality or quantity of the product, commodity, or article sold, or in cost of transportation, storage, or other charges involved in the handling or marketing of such product, commodity or article."

A similar section covers purchases, so that at country stations a line company will have to buy wheat at the same price and sell lumber, coal and feed at the same price, freight considered.

Paragraph 9894-b3 provides that violators of the provisions of the above, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All contracts or agreements made in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be void.

"9894-b10. If any corporation, foreign or domestic, authorized to do business in this state is found guilty of unfair discrimination as defined in this chapter, such finding shall cause a forfeiture of all the privileges and rights conferred by the laws of this state upon corporations and shall bar its rights to do business in this state."

It is safe to say this law would be unconstitutional, if enacted. The bill violates the fundamental principle of merchandising, which is that buyer needing the goods has a right to bid up until he gets it, as at an auction; and one who wants to dispose of goods has a right to cut the price until some one takes it off his hands. This principle applies to everything not covered by a monopoly such as a railroad company or a public utility such as a power, light or water company.

The grain dealer has no monopoly, and, being subject to free competition, can make his own prices.

Such senseless laws should not be permitted to encumber the statute books.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, of Buffalo, N. Y. convicted of rebating elevator charges, and fined \$11,000, were granted a writ of error Jan. 29, for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Attorneys for the company maintain that the payments to shippers were in the form of a commission and not a rebate

Minnesota Farmer Grain Dealers Discuss Trying Problems

Delegates to the 20th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Minnesota gathered over 600 strong at the West Hotel in Minneapolis on Feb. 15, 16 and 17. Pleasant weather prevailed to help the occasion.

All sessions commenced with community singing led by Rev. A. B. Bell of Rochester, N. Y.

B. F. BENSON started the first session by fittingly welcoming the delegates in behalf of the city and the Chamber of Commerce.

PRES. JOHN F. GUSTAFSON, Windom, heartily responded, stating that the body present was representative of 445 farmers elevators in the state of Minnesota. These are governed by the laws of the state and constitute a sufficiently large force that the state legislature would listen and act, so long as radical measures were not demanded.

Pres. Gustafson appointed committees on resolutions, district meetings, credentials, auditing and legislation.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

The second session was opened by F. S. Betz, Chicago, who told the delegates of the proud record of the Minnesota organization. Young men are needed in the grain elevator business. It would be well to take them into the elevators and train them to become good managers.

Changing horses in mid-stream is poor policy. Too often farmers elevators change managers after several years of efficient service, after they have learned the game.

There are 3 classes of stockholders in farmer elevator ass'ns, those who want their dividends while they are dealing with the elevator, those who want them at the end of the year and those who want them both times. Play fair with your elevator and with your fellow stockholders.

A manager is hired to manage. If he is not a good manager he should not be hired in the first place. Make sure you hire a good manager, then stand behind him, but leave the management to him.

PROF. D. D. MAYNE, principal of the school of agriculture at the University of Minnesota, discussed a 3-year course in elevator management offered by the University during the winter months. This leaves the student free to practice what he is taught during the summer months. The course includes special training in the business of farming, and a general education. The subjects of grain marketing, inspection, cleaning and mixing, and the fundamentals of economics are taken up.

PROF. J. O. CHRISTANSON, director of the Institute of Rural Sociology and Elementary Economics at the University, said cooperative work was worth a 3-hour discussion. Diligent efforts are being made among the 500 students in his school to develop a willingness to work cooperatively and loyally. Posterity is being trained to take up the burden where the present generation leaves off.

SECY A. F. NELSON, Benson, in making his field report said:

Secretary Nelson's Report.

Five district organizations to thresh out purely local problems, have been developed. One was organized prior to our last annual meeting. So far the whole state has not been mapped into districts, the present local organizations being experiments to learn how.

The foundation laid for these district meetings presage a great deal of good. It will prove a benefactor in the operation of farmers elevators in that it will tend to bring officers and stockholders together and give them opportunity to thresh out their local problems and get better acquainted with their neighbors.

In legislative matters we have endeavored to obtain cooperative action by the farmers elevators on storage, anti-discrimination and other questions arising. The conviction seems pre-

valent among managers that present storage laws need strengthening in some respects.

Workmen's Compensation: Nearly 7 years ago the farmers elevator national organization took up the problem of collective buying of workmen's compensation insurance. It now handles this for all state ass'ns except those having state insurance. This has resulted in lower rates for Lower classification of employees and better and prompter settlements. Prior to this action elevator companies were unable to procure the low rate on their clerical employees but were charged the elevator rate, usually about \$1, on all employees, even when the clerical clerk rate was probably less than a dime. Such credits have been obtained.

Personal Liability of Directors: It is unfair to expect a board of directors to guarantee any liability against stored grain. In many cases we have succeeded in procuring contracts with a company writing warehouse bonds without such personal guarantee.

Uniform By Laws: It has been hoped that uniform by-laws might be developed for the use of farmers elevators, but different methods of doing business in different parts of the state make this impossible. We hope, however, to formulate a set of by-laws which will cover the essentials, yet not conflict with elevator articles of incorporation or state laws and have them ready for distribution to such companies as need them.

The ass'n has aided companies to renew their charters and certificates during the past year, where such had expired, and has saved such companies from legal entanglement.

A short synopsis on how to proceed when a charter or certificate has expired and renewal is necessary, is being prepared by our legal department.

Side lines are becoming the most valuable asset of farmers elevators. It is not unusual to find elevator companies that show very little profit on grain at the end of the year, yet obtained a good margin on sidelines.

Farmers elevators in Minnesota show much greater financial strength than a year ago. The habit of saving some of the profits for working capital is gaining. Perhaps the requirement of the state forcing companies to guarantee storage is partly the cause. The custom of directors guaranteeing liability is disappearing.

A survey of operating costs of farmers elevators show the average is $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel. Operating costs have more than doubled during the period commencing with the war. Two cents a bushel is no longer enough.

Most farmers elevators could wisely maintain an emergency fund to be placed at the command of some member of the board for the purpose of sending a delegate to such hearings as may interest or affect the company. It is regrettable that one of the hardest problems of the cooperative movement is to get cooperatives to act quickly when quick action is required.

Late last April advice was given Northwestern producers that a hearing on federal grades and dockage for barley would be held in Minneapolis on April 30. The hearing was held on less than 20 days notice. Quick action obtained a flood of protests from producers. So armed your sec'y, ably assisted by representatives from several parts of the state, vigorously protested both grades and dockage, and dockage was dropped from the barley grades later established in Minnesota.

Bulkhead Shipments: A committee representing Northwestern shippers met with a committee representing the railroads on Dec. 9 to iron out difficulties of long standing over bulkhead cars.

In 1911 railroads placed a charge of \$5, on bulkhead cars and further required the shipper to furnish his own lumber for bulkheading. Grain doors were mainly used and these were bought from the railroads at \$1.50 apiece. This frequently made charges run as high as \$27.00 per car. Extra switching charges were also added by the railroad, tho the grain was necessarily sold at a discount.

This method has been unsatisfactory and adjustments have been sought for several years. Tho the committee's work has not been completed, it is hoped every elevator may be given the privilege of getting one car for each kind of grain handled as a clean-up proposition and load out minimum weights of 30,000 or 32,000 lbs., thus obtaining maximum terminal prices and eliminating the bulkhead charges. This should save elevators from a \$50 to \$100 annual loss.

Regional Advisory Board: Your pres. and sec'y have both been elected members of the Northwest Regional Shippers Advisory Board. The organization meets annually to thresh out shipping problems. It has handled such prob-

lems as delivery of car doors, car shortages, railroad sites for elevators, bulkhead cars, delayed shipments, sampling stations, efficient service and others of a like character. Investigation shows a good many burdensome rules and regulations have been caused by abuses of the shippers. The Board is a tremendous asset in settling difficulties between carriers and shippers.

Your ass'n has been successful in the freight rate case completed in the past year. The railroads received none of the increases they asked.

Reduced Freight Rates: Another part of the case, known as I. C. C. docket 17,000 is not yet completed. It is a result of the Hoch-Smit resolution and seeks readjustment of freight rates in an effort to reduce rates on agricultural commodities. The most far reaching investigation of grain rates ever made in western territory will likely be instigated within the next few months.

The Commission complains that very little evidence has been offered on either side of value in increasing or reducing rates. A possibility exists that further information, sought by the Commission, will result in lower grain rates in as much as "high car mile earnings have been shown on particular agricultural products such as wheat" and "no financial emergency exists" so far as the railroads in the western district are concerned.

ALBERT IMMER, Jeffers, discussed the "Theory and Workings of Cooperation." He said some people are not careful of their overhead expenses. If a manager receives a good salary he should be willing to do as much of his own work as possible. Nor should the directors try to get all they can from the elevator. Too frequent meetings of the Board, with each director taking a sum from the treasury as compensation therefor, eat into the profits of the organization.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Get Together Banquet.

A get together banquet and entertainment was given at the West Hotel on the evening of the first day.

Entertainment was furnished by the employees of the State Grain Inspection Department. This consisted of a minstrel show with clogging, singing and clever cracks. O. P. B. Jacobson, Railroad Warehouse Commissioner, St. Paul, refused to make a speech, but consented to act as director of the show. The program was thoroly enjoyed.

Wednesday Morning or Managers Session.

The third session Wednesday was devoted to the interests of managers. H. L. Mickelson, Okabena, pres. Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n, presided.

N. H. MONGEAU, Elmore, led a discussion of the storage problem. He said:

THE STORAGE PROBLEM.

Farmers are human beings and not unwilling to see the other fellows point of view, if it is reasonable. Managers can save themselves a lot of trouble by explaining to their patrons the disadvantage of storing by a country elevator.

The farm is the proper place to store. There the costs are lowest and insurance just as cheap. The farmer has to put up no bond on his own grain. When he keeps it on his farm he saves hauling time to the elevator and is left free to continue with his other activities. Then he can haul his grain himself when he has little else to do and prices are at higher levels than during the peak of harvesting. The matter of

Compulsory storage charges has come before our legislature. The law provides that wherever a warehouse is doing a storage business it shall grant the first 15 days free and charge at the rate of 1/30 of a cent a day per bushel for the remainder of the storage period. This is designed to cover the costs of storing and leaves no profit for the elevator.

Under the old law elevators are permitted to store or not and to charge or not, as they see fit. A variety of bad practices have developed with the consequence that competition compels many elevators to give storage free, when they can not afford it.

A Gentleman from Lester Prairie: We have not stored for the last 6 years. When we started we had to store but we found it cost so much that we finally ceased. Storing works a hardship all around, particularly if the elevator hasn't the room to hold the grain.

A Gentleman from Brevier: A year ago we lost a lot of money by storing. So we stopped. The new law is much better than the old in that it puts all elevators on an equal basis and eliminates rebates.

A Gentleman from Morgan: Must we take out bond if we store grain only during the free period of 15 days?

SECY NELSON: You must take out bond if you hold the grain over night. You either store or you do not store. If you store the new bill applies; if you do not, it doesn't.

The new law would compel giving the first 15 days storage free and fix the charges thereafter at 1/30 of a cent a day to be collected on presentation of storage receipt. Violation of the law would be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50. to \$100. or imprisonment, or both. Further, where such misdemeanor is proven, the Railroad & Warehouse Commissioner could revoke the license of such house.

Some talk was made advocating a charge of 1/2 cent a month on oats this commodity being of lower value than other grains. But nothing came of it.

It was the sentiment of the delegates that they favored the new bill and a motion was passed that a resolution be written expressing that sentiment.

Cooperatives and the Pool.

B. L. EWING of Dolan, S. D., was called upon. He said:

The 3 states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota have interests so closely allied that they should stand firmly together at all times and aid each other in mutual problems.

Considering the investment and value of property held by farmers elevator interests, the farmers elevators are not receiving the attention in legislative matters that is their due.

In South Dakota we have compulsory storage charges and it has saved us a lot of trouble. We also now have a bond covering all grain in storage and that has eliminated more trouble.

A proposal was brought before our legislature suggesting storage charges of 3% of the value of the grain per year. It was not considered. We are renting storage space and the value of that fills that space has nothing to do with the value of the space.

Are the cooperative elevators giving good service? We are selling mainly thru commission merchants. Here is the way Minneapolis records compare us with the pool.

Grain sold direct to consumer by Pool, 87%; by Cooperatives, 98.3%.

Grain merchandised by pool, 2%; by cooperatives, 0.9%.

Grain scalped by pool, 11%; by cooperatives, 8%.

Doesn't that show our commission men are good salesmen?

I made inquiries among 25 cooperative elevators in the northeastern part of South Dakota and learned their average total costs for handling a bushel of grain are 4 cents. How does that compare with the pool costs of 12.2 cents per bushel? And the pool is giving no service at all.

Latest figures show farmers elevators paid the producer an average of \$1.35 per bushel for No. 1 amber durum compared to the average of \$1.29 by the pool; \$1.48 for No. 1 dark northern compared to \$1.407 by the pool. Does that show any service by the pool? And the pool has no investment.

The trouble with us is that we are backward about telling the facts. We have no publicity organization but the pool has.

Farmers elevator ass'ns are big enough to make their voice heard. What they need is a loser organization and support by the elevators. With it they can get the things their members want.

Local Meetings.

S. S. BEACH, Hutchinson, pres. District No. 5, led in the reports on district organizations. He said two meetings had been held in his district, well attended by managers, or directors or both. They were arranged to give the best results both in a business and social way and produced a healthy effect on the attendance.

Great possibilities for the prevention and cure of local ills are within the power of such district meetings.

J. W. EVANS, Montivideo, thought district meetings gave opportunity for more free and open discussion by delegates than do state meetings. But while it is easy to get a good start with the first few meetings it is hard to maintain good attendance at subsequent gatherings.

P. P. QUIST, State Weighmaster, told the managers how the State Weighing Department

can aid them in obtaining closer results. His address is published elsewhere in this number. Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

The fourth session was opened by T. B. Townsend, director of traffic for the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n. In discussing traffic problems, he said:

The Hoch-Smith resolution was passed by Congress in hopes of obtaining rates on agricultural commodities as low as possible. Efforts are being made along these lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission. When the hearings reach Minnesota the producers should make every effort to be fully represented that their interests may be safeguarded.

It is of similar importance that the interested producers be represented when two markets are fighting for supremacy. Prior to the war Minneapolis was on an equal competitive basis with Duluth. Since then Duluth has been able to take grain right thru Minneapolis to the head of the Lakes. Securing transit here will permit stoppage and competition on export grain.

On class rates we expect further hearings in this territory. Some increases will likely be made. You should take an active interest in these since they affect the products you use and you will indirectly foot the bill on any increases.

A. H. STOLTE, Blue Earth, discussed feed mills as a side line. His talk is published in the "Feedstuffs" department of this number.

H. J. FARMER, Airlie, vice-pres. said: The grain business is changing. We have come to do a merchandising business instead of sticking strictly to grain. We have found we've got to charge for storage and the old line houses are falling in. They feel as much like charging as anyone. We are putting in feed mills and learning they are good things. Our sidelines are becoming a substantial part of our business.

It takes money to run an elevator. It takes a lot more than it used to. And we've got to get it thru our margins if we wish to stay in business.

It takes ass'ns to fight our battles and protect the welfare of our investment. Our ass'n is dependent upon you for support. The \$30 a year it costs to be a member is well repaid, even on general principles.

Legislation.

A COM'ITE of five from the House of Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature, spoke each in turn. They said from 1,400 to 1,500 bills come before the annual 90 day session of the state legislature. Accordingly it was pardonable if they occasionally made a mistake.

The federal grain grades are the biggest jockeys at present saddled on the farmer and the grain man. They are filled with red tape, do little, if any good and take authority away from the state. A resolution should be passed to repeal them.

Another resolution, should be passed to eliminate the Interstate Commerce Commission. Authority over transportation should be left to the state. Then something could be accomplished.

INDIVIDUALS and local ass'ns as well as state organizations can materially help their causes by writing their representatives. While they will not always get what they want, their opinions are of material aid to their representatives.

Every step taken away from home, lengthens the distance and makes it harder to get back. This rule applies in legislative activities as well as marketing and other lines.

Two anti-discriminatory bills are before the state legislature, one on grain and one on other farm products. Many phases of each problem must be considered in acting on them.

An important bill is one providing for issuing licenses to cooperatives to prevent the organization of cooperatives in such a way that they will be brought in direct competition with each other.

C. W. SHIRK, of the Northwest Grain Smut Prevention Com'ite, in discussing smut and its prevention, said:

Smut in Wheat.

The year of 1925 saw the return of smut to the Northwest. A campaign was immediately started. Last year saw the damage from smut checked and a slight gain from the Smut Prevention com'ites' activities.

The com'ite I represent works chiefly along publicity and educational lines. It publishes posters and issues circulars and furnishes newspapers with copy regarding the smut disease and how to combat it.

In 1926 smut destroyed \$18,000,000 worth of oats, wheat and barley. Chemical treatment of the seed is mighty cheap insurance against such a loss. You elevator men should bend every effort to see that clean seed is planted in your locality. It is to the best business interests of your elevator to do so.

Two methods are in use today in treating seed grain for smut. Formaldehyde is used principally on oats and barley, tho sometimes on wheat. Copper carbonate dust is used mostly on wheat.

A number of good machines are on the market for treating seed. Procure one and get the farmer to plant clean seed, free from smut.

J. HAROLD CURTIS, St. James, editor of *St. James Plain Dealer*, told the delegates of ways in which their local newspapers could benefit them. He particularly stressed the value of the publications' advertising columns for making current offerings known and developing sales of sidelines.

H. S. MORTON, St. Paul, combustion engineer for the Northwestern Fuel Co., exhibited a 2-reel motion picture showing how coal is mined. He called attention to a number of interesting features as the pictures progressed.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning Session.

The fifth session was opened by W. J. Kuhrt, ass't marketing economist from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., who talked on the "Problems of Farmers Elevators." In the course of his talk he showed a large number of slides.

W. W. MORSE, Government Superintendent of the Upper River Division of the Inland Waterways Corp., discussed the prospective development of barge service from Twin Cities to St. Louis and New Orleans and told how docks, terminals, barges and tow boats were under construction.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The sixth session was opened by admission of Voting delegates registered who were gathered in the front of the convention hall, where they might have a voice in the proceedings, at the start of the afternoon session.

The reports of the Credentials Com'ite and the Treas. were heard and approved.

The following resolutions were read and adopted individually:

Resolutions.

Perkins Dockage Tester.

RESOLVED, that we commend the efforts of the committee who visited the Department of Agriculture in the interest of the Perkins Dockage Tester and that we recognize the fairness of Sec'y Jardine in reversing the ruling against the use of the Perkins Dockage Tester.

Farm Relief.

RESOLVED, that we commend the action of the legislature in its stand taken regarding favorable farm relief legislation, and that we deplore the misleading statements made by the Minneapolis Business Men in a petition sent to Congress and the President of the United States recently against such legislation.

Duluth Dock Space.

RESOLVED, that we are opposed to the sale or disposition in any way of the dock space owned by the state on the lake front at Duluth and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the House and Senate.

The Water Ways.

RESOLVED, that we are in favor of the development of the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway to enable ocean going vessels to enter the Great Lakes and that we favor the extension of the barge line system of the near-navigable with the navigable waterways thru the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Storage Laws.

WHEREAS, at the request of Farmers Elevators of Minnesota an amendment to the Storage Law has been introduced allowing fifteen (15) days free storage, and compulsory charges for storage, after that period, be it **RESOLVED** that we representatives of the Minnesota Farmers Elevators Association in general session assembled, endorse this amendment and instruct our Legislative Com'tee and officers to work for its passage.

The Press.

Be it resolved that the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Association endorse the proposition of using country newspapers as an advertising medium and as a means of promoting their business and we recommend that our member organizations give this proposition their careful attention.

All the old officers and directors were re-elected. They are John F. Gustafson, Windom, pres.; H. J. Farmer, Pipestone, vice-pres.; A. F. Nelson, Benson, sec'y; Adam Brin, Stewartville, Treas. Directors: C. A. Erickson, Hallock; Theo. Fredrickson, Kerkhoven; Fred Seidensticker, Wheaton; A. O. Lunder, Slayton; S. S. Beach, Hutchinson; N. B. Leines, Willmar, and officers.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Banquet.

A banquet was given for the delegates in the Nicollet Hotel by courtesy of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n. Nearly 800 attended. An excellent dinner was served.

Entertainment consisting of a male choir, an orchestra, a clog-dancer, a dancing duet, a banjo duet, a magician and various other features crowded the bill.

The occasion ended tragically. Pres. Gustafson was introduced by Toastmaster F. H. Higgins following the entertainment. For about 10 minutes he addressed the gathering in his inimitable way, full of vigor and enthusiasm. Then his words suddenly trailed in "I'm going to faint." He lurched forward, struck his head against the table and fell to the floor.

He was immediately carried from the room and a doctor called. The program was continued with an address by Edw. Flynn, vice-pres. Great Northern Railroad, who held the audience in the face of difficulties.

At the conclusion of the address Toastmaster Higgins arose and quietly announced that Pres. Gustafson had "passed into the great beyond."

All present stood with bowed heads while Rev. Wm. E. Dudley, pastor of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, offered prayer, then filed sadly from the room.

Convention Notes.

Frank Haines and C. A. May of J. H. Dole & Co., distributed lead pencils.

Large pencils were distributed by R. R. Howell & Co. and Brooks Milling Co.

Handy memoranda pads were distributed by the Sprout, Waldron & Co.'s representative.

V. E. Butler of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., greeted his many old friends.

E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Sec'y Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., distributed lead pencils.

The convention programs, carrying memorandum sheets inside, were the compliments of W. C. Mitchell Co.

The convention badges carried a picture of the Marietta, (Minn.) Elevator on one side and a calendar for 1927 on the other side of a celluloid card.

Several Duluth buyers were present but couldn't be found. Most of the road men for Minneapolis firms were present to help entertain their patrons.

Many of the Minneapolis commission firms had rooms at the West hotel for the convenience of their patrons. Cigars and cigarettes were freely distributed.

Among the country shippers and cooperative elevator managers present were: Virgil Ander-

son, Cottonwood; P. B. Greenfield, Correll; C. D. Hall, Brooks; M. Mortensen, White Rock, (S. D.); F. A. Murphy, Green Isle; F. M. McAlpin, Nekoma, (N. D.); N. H. Mongeau, Elmore; H. L. Mickelson, Okabena; Geo. A. Pederson, Ivanhoe; H. A. Sorlie, Cummings, (N. D.); G. C. Satter, Monterey; G. Slotsve, Ashby; "Dad" Sweeney, Arlington; A. H. Stolte, Blue Earth; and H. Thompson, Belview.

Death of John F. Gustafson.

While addressing a banquet of his beloved Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n in the Nicollet Hotel at Minneapolis, Pres. John F. Gustafson suddenly collapsed and a few minutes later died.

He had been addressing his followers vigorously commending them to the cause of co-operation when the Grim Reaper struck. He died as gloriously as he has lived, in full view of 800 of his followers. While prayer was offered strong men reached for their handkerchiefs.

Exhibits.

Many interesting exhibits of elevator machinery, equipment and sidelines filled the lobby of the West Hotel thruout the convention. Considerable interest was evinced in several displays of seed, feeds, flour, binder twine, salt and other sidelines handled by country elevators.

The Minnesota State Railroad and Warehouse Commission had a display showing a country elevator, railroad cars, a working model of a terminal elevator with marine leg, and demonstrated state grain sampling and inspection work. John Dwyer, C. W. Shelby and E. A. Olson were in charge.

Fairbanks-Morse & Co., motors and scales, were exhibited by W. A. Bellis, T. D. Crowell and J. M. Heinen. The exhibit included fully inclosed, self-ventilated motors and a dial platform scale.

Hickok Construction Co. showed a large display of photographs of elevator erected at Moorhead, Minn., in charge of H. M. Hickok.

T. E. Ibberson Co. displayed a large number of photographs demonstrating the character of its work. T. E. Ibberson, Jr., and Fred J. Holtby distributed snappers to carry out the idea of "snappy service."

Carter-Mayhew Mfgt. Co. had a large exhibit showing the "Silver Line" of disc cleaners. The new No. 1 Special, the No. 3 Improved and the New Big 4 were open to examination. R. J. S. Carter, M. W. Sloan, A. W. Erickson, L. H. Barker, J. I. Brady and Fred M. Schultz were in charge.

Link Belt Supply Co. was represented by R. E. Benson, F. S. and W. H. Hinckley, demonstrating Hyatt Roller Bearings, the Hinckley Head Drive and Beryl Roller Bearings, Backstops and Friction Clutches. A. E. Palmer, sales engineer for the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., assisted them.

Northrup, King & Co. exhibited an interesting display of seeds and stock and poultry feeds. John Christianson and S. F. Gossman handled the display.

Crow-Winter Manufacturing Co. demonstrated its direct connected motor driven head drive. A. P. Winter was in charge.

James J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works showed its new double distributing spout.

Dodd & Struthers used a static machine to show how lightning rods eliminate danger of lightning striking an elevator and exhibited samples of lightning rods.

R. R. Howell had an exhibit of a Kewanee truck lift, electric motors, a spout holder and various other grain handling machinery in charge of W. A. Kostick, E. Frederickson and F. E. Barsaloux.

A Diamond Huller, ball bearing, motor driven attrition mill was in charge of D. V. McLaughlin and S. M. Kuhnley.

J. H. Brown Co. was represented by W. P. Buchan, displaying photographs of its work.

A new Emerson cylinder grain cleaner was exhibited by John Groseth, Ed. Schutz and W. E. Hewett.

A Richardson Simplex grain separator was in charge of Ed. Thorbus and A. G. Sandberg.

Cuthbert Co. demonstrated grain grading apparatus. E. W. Smith and A. Isaacs were in charge.

Birdsell rehullers and scarifiers were exhibited by W. C. Calhune.

Howe scales were exhibited by W. E. Thompson and U. S. Evans.

Calumet steel posts were exhibited by R. C. Teague.

Jeannin electric motors were demonstrated by C. C. Dale.

Lang flax dockage tester was operated by R. M. Lang.

Leaking Cars at Superior, Wis.

H. A. Juneau, Weighmaster of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, was given the opportunity during 1926 to expose the inefficiency of either shipper or carrier in 33,672 cars which were received at Superior during the year.

Shippers filed claims on 2,027 for shortage, of an average of 1,452 lbs. per car; but on arrival the weighing department found only 67 patched and 115 leaking, the bulk, or 1,845 cars, arriving in good condition. Two cars were short 20,000 to 30,000 lbs., six 15,000 to 20,000, and 13, 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. On 69 per cent of the cars reported the shortage was under 1,000 lbs.

Evidence of possible loss in transit noted by the department on the arrival of the 33,672 cars is listed as follows:

Patches, new nailed or cleated.....	862
Side, end, bottom or corner leaks.....	1,061
Grain door leaks.....	891
Stuffed with rags, paper or waste.....	102
Depression in grain line.....	198
Seals broken.....	201
Seals, improperly applied.....	45
No side door seal.....	398
Side door cleated.....	33
No end door seal.....	145
End door cleated.....	0
Seals lost.....	29
Hasp broken.....	59
Side door open.....	155
Side door boarded.....	6
End door open.....	10
End door boarded.....	2
Repaired in transit.....	6
Loads from wrecked cars.....	2
Bad order at elevators.....	9

The shipper's weight cards placed in 2,146 cars gave the department an opportunity to check the dealers in the country. According to their cards the country shippers loaded 560 cars with more grain than called for, resulting in an average of 630,144 lbs. Cars short of the amount claimed to have been loaded numbered 1,559, shortage 1,078,093 lbs. Twenty-seven cars contained exactly the weight shown by the shipper's card. The differences in the weight indicated that the shortage or overage was the result of loading less or more than the number of drafts intended. Details of outturns follow:

Short, lbs.	Amount of Discrepancy	Over, lbs.
261	0 to 100 lbs.	143
412	101 to 200 lbs.	88
209	201 to 300 lbs.	56
178	301 to 400 lbs.	38
122	401 to 500 lbs.	22
186	501 to 1,000 lbs.	79
88	1,001 to 2,000 lbs.	51
103	Above 2,000 lbs.	83
1,559	Even.....	27
		560

Weights of cars loaded at Minneapolis and unloaded at Superior were 24 even weight, 2,162 short and 43 cars over, the average shortage on good order cars being 180 lbs. and on leaking and patched cars 270 lbs. Eighty of the cars were leaking and 16 patched.

Cars from Duluth showed an average shortage of 82 lbs. on good order cars, and 129 lbs. on leaking and patched cars. Of the 361 cars from Duluth, only 2 were leaking and 6 patched.

From Superior to other terminal points 1,082 good order cars were handled and 147 leaking and patched cars. The average difference per car on all cars was 127 lbs. for the first class, and 213 for the second. Ninety-six per cent of the good order cars of cross town movements were short less than 200 lbs., while 71 per cent were short less than 100 lbs.

Shortages were a little larger in 1926 than in 1925 on cars moving from Minneapolis and Duluth to Superior and in crosstown movement. Cars from Minneapolis for example were short 100 lbs. or less to the extent of 8 per cent. In 1926 this increased to 23 per cent. Those short 200 lbs. or less increased from 83 to 86 per cent.

The Cuban Congress has passed a law, which is favored by Pres. Mahado, for a tax of 1½ per cent on sales made thru agents or commissioners of merchandise from foreign countries.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Riley Feed Manufacturing Co. is having a roof put on its plant.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Taylor Mfg. Co. will soon start building a galvanized iron extension warehouse.

San Gabriel, Cal.—The Barlow & Dean Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000, to engage in the hay and grain business.

Fall River, Cal.—The Fall River Mfg. Co. will build a new mill this spring on the site of the old building which was recently bot from the Red River Lumber Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.—We are not contemplating any additions, improvements or alterations of any description as erroneously reported.—O. H. Blasingham, mgr., Sunset Mfg. & Grain Co.

Lincoln, Calif.—Have installed a Monarch A-28 Horizontal Batch Mixer St. Johnson & Co. crude oil burner, and 15-hp. boiler for steaming barley.—Lincoln Grain Growers, Inc.

Fresno, Cal.—We are now negotiating to sell our old mlg. property here and if this is accomplished we will very likely build a commodious and well-equipped distributing warehouse, but it will by no means cover an entire block. We have not operated the flour mill here for some two years, merely using the property as a distributing depot.—W. H. Joyce, vice-pres., Sperry Flour Co., Los Angeles.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Elvtr. will erect a building to install a direct heat grain drier.

Nokomis, Sask.—The elvtr. of the Maple Leaf Mfg. Co. with 5,000 bus. of grain and 200 bags of flour was destroyed by fire recently.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Northern Grain Co., of Winnipeg, has bot a site here and expects to have a modern plant with a capacity of 2,000,000 bus. within a year.

Strathroy, Ont.—The Strathroy Flour Mills are building an addition to their elvtr. which will increase the grain storage capacity from 20,000 to 35,000 bus. R. M. Pincombe & Sons are the owners.

Toronto, Ont.—Pellatt & Pellatt, Ltd., has opened a grain and provision department here under the management of Charles B. Lindsey, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Horace N. Switzer, associate member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Edmonton, Alta.—Another section of the Canadian Grain Act passed by the House of Commons in 1925, which lays down a specific form of contract for the purchase of grain by licensed dealers, has been held ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada by a judgment of the Appeal Court. The decision arose out of a damage action for nondelivery brought in the District Court.

Vancouver, B. C.—The wheat handling charge at the government elvtrs. has been raised a quarter of a cent a bushel, according to a by-law passed by the new harbor board. Application for the advance was made by the private companies here on the principle that the resources of a public owned utility should not be so used as to put private operators at an unfair advantage.

Vancouver, B. C.—Bondholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. will receive \$165,000 from the federal government for the site on which the government grain elvtr. stands at Prince Rupert. This land was originally valued at \$75 a foot and when the Canadian National Railway, government owned, took over the liabilities of the G. T. P., it was legally liable to pay the purchase price of the elvtr. site.

Winnipeg, Man.—The bulk of the assets of the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have been sold to the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., and directors of the company have placed before the king's bench an application for the formal winding up of the organization.

Vancouver, B. C.—It is said that Spillers Mfg. & Associated Industries, London, which has large interests in western Canada and on the Pacific coast, owning flour mills at Calgary, Alberta and here, will shortly be reorganized with a total share and loan capital of 5,000,000 pounds.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. recently bot four lots which with adjoining lots will provide a site for a grain elvtr.

Springfield, Colo.—The J. D. Infield Grain Co. is building a 20,000-bu. elvtr. which will be equipped with a large grinder. The company will deal in grain, flour and feeds, and will be ready for business about Mar. 15. H. H. Heckethorn is local mgr.

Denver, Colo.—O. L. Malo, vice-pres. of the Colorado Mfg. & Elvtr. Co., is in a hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah, with a fractured rib which he received in a wreck on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad at Whittier, when the train crashed thru a bridge as a result of flood waters.

Haxtun, Colo.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for a 20,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. to the W. H. Cramer Construction Co. This plant will have two stands of elvtrs. with worm gear drives and enclosed Fairbanks Motors. Two signaling distributors will be used, and a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will weigh the grain to cars. A dust collector and Winters Truck and Wagon Dump will also be installed. The plant will have a heavy concrete foundation and concrete hoppers and will be iron-clad in every way.

ILLINOIS

Herscher, Ill.—A new electric motor has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Blue Ridge (Mansfield p. o.), Ill.—I bot the Geo. A. DeLong elvtr. here.—C. B. Kirk.

Cairo, Ill.—We are giving up the car lot grain business. No money in it.—M. J. Pink & Co.

Littleton, Ill.—Bids for leasing the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elvtr. were received Feb. 15.

Ursa, Ill.—T. J. Fenney succeeds Root E. Laycock as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Radom, Ill.—Stanley A. Nowicki is now operating the elvtr. formerly operated by Frank Pawloski.

Rowell (Maroa p. o.), Ill.—Stockholders of the Rowell Grain Co. held a meeting Feb. 22 to vote on disbanding.

Virden, Ill.—We have installed a 30-inch Bauer Attrition Mill for custom grinding.—J. H. Potts, mgr., Virden Grain Co.

Wataga, Ill.—Stockholders of the Wataga Farmers Elvtr. Co. held a meeting Feb. 12 to vote on dissolving the corporation.

Peters (Edwardsville p. o.), Ill.—The Progressive Grain & Feed Co. is considering installing a feed grinder and other equipment.

Cornland, Ill.—The Cornland Farmers Grain Co. incorporated; capital, 300 non-par shares, by E. A. Downing, Nicholas L. Hubbard and G. H. Hubbard.

Dunn (Sullivan p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. belonging to J. B. Martin, which has not been used for several years, was recently bot at auction by McClure Bros.

Cooksville, Ill.—The Hamman Elvtr., owned by Marshall Hyde, which burned last August, has never been rebuilt and the company has gone out of business.

Owaneco, Ill.—George Ritscher, 68, who conducted an elvtr. at Owaneco for 13 years, passed away Feb. 3 at Taylorville. He retired from business about 10 years ago.

Washburn, Ill.—Elvtr. No. 1 of the J. W. Abbott firm was recently saved from fire damage when it was found that a pine board just below one of the dumps was burning.

Princeton, Ill.—A. Zenor, former mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. at Wyandot, is now employed in the E. J. Feehery grain office. He is succeeded at Wyandot by Mr. Martin.

Hume, Ill.—The Hume Elvtr. Co. is making extensive improvements. Part of the elvtr. will be torn away and the rest remodeled. Large coal sheds are being built. Roy McMullen is mgr.

Clinton, Ill.—Grain dealers of the territory held a meeting the night of Feb. 24 in M. L. Vehon & Co.'s office to talk over existing conditions and to correct any abuses that may exist.

Sullivan, Ill.—C. W. Crowdsen has sold his interests in the Bruce and East End elvtrs. to his partners, J. B. Tabor and J. I. McLaughlin. They are being operated under the name of the Sullivan Grain Co.

Melvin, Ill.—Emil Keller of Fairbury is the new mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. He has managed elvtrs. at Strawn and Risk for about 11 years and has had about 40 years' experience in the grain business. L. Lamoreaux, former mgr., was forced to quit because of poor health.

Paris, Ill.—The Frank H. Williams Grain Co., correspondent for the James E. Bennett & Co., has turned over its private wire to the Bennett company, which is now in full charge. J. R. Crowden of Danville is at the head of the concern. Everett J. Hinds will continue as the company's operator.

Savanna, Ill.—Considerable improvements are being made by the Wisconsin Grain Elvtrs. Co. on its buildings here. The grain tanks, each of which has a capacity of 50,000 bus., are being reinforced. A new automatic sprinkler system is being installed on the first floor of the elvtr. and new floor sweeps have been put in place, also new spouts relined with sheet iron.

CHICAGO NOTES.

We have decided to terminate our private wire service and close our outside offices on Mar. 5. All other departments of our business will continue to operate as usual.—J. J. Badenoch Co.

Arthur Weinert was recently elected pres. of the Board of Trade Fellowship Club. William B. Fenton is vice-pres.; Doc. Bacon, sec'y and treas.; William Eaton, Connie O'Connor, John Hopkins, Clyde Perry, James O'Connell, Tony Otto, Neil Crowley and Harry Johnson, directors.

New members admitted to the Board of Trade include Kay Kimbell of Ft. Worth, Texas, and Edward W. Byrne. A transfer has been made of the membership belonging to the estate of E. A. Hamill to George T. Wood, Jr. Applications have been posted for W. Reginald Spielman and Joseph A. McDonough.

All four amendments balloted upon Feb. 15 by the Board of Trade were carried. The vote on the amendment to Rule 228 was 584 to 45. It provides that where delivery is taken on purchases and the grain loaded and shipped, the member turning over the order shall receive the same compensation as on a completed contract for future delivery. The amendment to Rule 549, which provides that delivery notices will be delivered to the clearing house before 9 o'clock on the 5th business day preceding delivery, was carried by a vote of 663 to 40. There were 637 votes cast for the amendment providing that the division of the transfer fees between the bonded indebtedness and the building fund shall be "at the discretion of the directors," while only 78 votes were against it. The amendment receiving the greatest opposition was the one stating that the Board may provide that all persons who hereafter become members of the Ass'n, shall also become members of the Board of Trade Gratuity Fund, and that the payment of gratuity fund assessments shall be secured by lien against Ass'n memberships under Rule 109. The ballot on this amendment was 470 for and 240 against.

C. Guy Runyon has bot an interest in the Deavitt Laboratories at 1122 Rookery Bldg. He was formerly the chemist in charge of the cereal laboratory of the Armour Grain Co.

Henry Scull, 82, a member of the Board of Trade for 49 years, died Feb. 10 at an Evanston hospital after an illness of several weeks. For many years Mr. Scull was a specialist in puts and calls and was known as "Harry" by two generations of Board of Trade men. Prior to 8 years ago, when he lost his left foot as the result of a railroad accident, Mr. Scull usually walked from the loop to his home in Evanston and his defense of pedestrians won him the title of the "walking champion." He came to Chicago in 1873 from Bristol, Eng., where he was born. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. B. J. Fitzgerald, Manhattan Beach, Cal.

INDIANA

Mooreland, Ind.—G. F. Keever and Verl Pierce have bot the Mooreland Co-op. Elvtr.

Davenport, Ia.—The Victoria Elvtr. at West Davenport has completed installing steel tanks.

South Milford, Ind.—P. T. Newby has succeeded H. E. Spice as mgr. of the Home Grain Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Kinney Grain Co. has completed a new private office and made other improvements.

Williamsburg, Ind.—Will Shoemaker, formerly of Carlos, is the new mgr. of the Williamsburg Co-op. Ass'n Elvtr.

Remington, Ind.—The Remington Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed a 150-hp. steam boiler. Lee Carl is the mgr.

Goshen, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Elkhart County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, which burned last October, has not been rebuilt.

Sandborn, Ind.—The Sandborn Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to the White River Grain Co. The elvtr. has a capacity of 6 cars.

Larwill, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Larwill Elvtr. Co., which burned 18 months ago, has not been rebuilt and there is no grain elvtr. here now.—X.

La Crosse, Ind.—Plans have been made for rebuilding the La Crosse Grain & Coal Co.'s elvtr. which recently burned with a loss of \$3,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles B. Riley, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n, accompanied by Mrs. Riley, is spending a month in the South because of his health.

Clymers (Logansport p. o.), Ind.—Work has been started preparatory to the construction of a new grain elvtr. by Hirsch Bros. Grain Co. to replace the one destroyed by fire Feb. 6.

Aylesworth (Attica p. o.), Ind.—Freeman Knowles plans to rebuild his elvtr. which was recently destroyed by fire, so that it will be ready for the wheat harvest next August.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Work at elvtr. "B" at Beech Grove, belonging to the Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co. has been completed and the new oats house and bleacher are now working.

Morristown, Ind.—We built coal bins and installed a coal unloader last June. We are installing a 1000-lb. feed mixer at this time.—Morristown Elvtr. Co., H. J. Nading, mgr.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Scott & Snyder's elvtr. was turned into a coal yard. There are now only three elvtrs. here, the Beck Grain & Feed Co., Martin Cutsinger & Co., and G. W. Kennedy Mfg. Co.

Evansville, Ind.—A reduction of 3 cents per 100 lbs. on grain shipped to Evansville millers was effected in the granting of the milling-in-transit privileges on grain shipped into Evansville over the Illinois Central railroad.—C.

Helmer, Ind.—We have just completed the repairing of the grain bins in our elvtr., having re-roofed the building, built an entire new foundation and placed heavy steel I-beams and steel posts under entire building.—Gengnagel & Son.

Evansville, Ind.—Wheat is looking fine and has come thru the cold weather in good shape. The warm weather that lasted up to Christmas gave the grain a good start with strong roots. Many farmers in southern Indiana are planning to sow a large acreage of alfalfa next spring. Few oats will be sown in this section.—C.

Laketon, Ind.—The arguments in the Laketon Farmers Elvtr. case were recently heard. The suit is that of the directors of the company against the stockholders. When the business went into the hands of a receiver and was sold the amount realized was short of meeting the debts over \$53,000. Then came the court action to determine who should pay this debt, the directors or the stockholders, who would also include the directors.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A barrage is being laid by the Indiana state legislature to exterminate the deadly European corn borer moving across the United States and threatening to invade southern Indiana. Led by Representative French Clements of Vanderburgh County, the house of representatives, under suspension of the rules, passed a bill to appropriate \$275,000 to combat the pest. Of this sum, \$200,000 will be used by the Indiana state conservation department and \$75,000 by Purdue University.—C.

IOWA

Pomeroy, Ia.—Otto Erickhorst has opened a feed mill.

Latimer, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new Fairbanks Scale. H. M. Jensen is mgr.

Carnarvon, Ia.—Ronald Meyer recently bot the F. H. Schulte grain elvtr. at auction for \$2,350. He has been operating it for some time.

Varina, Ia.—I have installed an 8-bu. Richardson Self-Compensating Auto Weighing Out Scale. John Krebs did the work.—George Schissel.

Woden, Ia.—Mr. Johnson of Iowa Falls, Otto McCall and Andy Phillips are investigating the installation of a feed mill in the Farmers Inc. Society elvtr.

Kanawha, Ia.—C. M. Nelson has resigned as mgr. of the North Iowa Grain Co. and has not announced his future plans. R. W. Hall is acting as temporary mgr.

Elberon, Ia.—Magnus Nielson of Lavinia is the new mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elvtr., succeeding the late Omar Johnson, who passed away in December.

Marengo, Ia.—About \$50 in cash and \$150 in checks were taken from the safe in H. C. Pote's elvtr. office the night of Feb. 8. Entrance was made by prying open a window.

Bucknam (Osage p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is closing out its business and will be dissolved. C. W. Emerick, mgr., will move to Havelock, Ia., and take a position there.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Blockton, Ia.—We are the only carlot shipper, altho we do have a scalper working now and then. We have just put into operation a 60T W-W Hammer Mill.—Charles G. Wilson, prop., Blockton Elvtr. Co.

Shipley, Ia.—Two men who broke into the office of the Shipley Grain Co., Jan. 11, but failed to open the safe, are now in the Polk county jail at Des Moines. After being indicted for robbing a service station they confessed to the job here.

LeMars, Ia.—Plans are under way to reorganize the Plymouth Mfg. Co., with a capital of \$75,000. The mill will be rebuilt and the elvtr. buildings remodeled, which were damaged by fire a year and a half ago. The plant, if rebuilt, will cater more to local patronage than the old mill.

Grinnell, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently passed a resolution instructing the directors to convert the assets of the concern into cash, pay the debts, and distribute the balance among the stockholders. This step was taken with the hope that the affairs of the present concern can be settled and a new firm organized to purchase the business as a farmers' elvtr. company.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The Bedell Grain & Elvtr. Co. has removed, leaving no address.

Bazine, Kan.—Geo. E. Gano Grain Co. of Hutchinson has bot Martin Cornelison's elvtr.

Riverdale, Kan.—F. L. Thomas will build an elvtr. on the Mo. Pacific railroad, 4½ miles east of here.

Tipton, Kan.—The office and engine house of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire on Feb. 3.

Enterprise, Kan.—The office building of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. was recently slightly damaged by fire.

Ulysses, Kan.—A. L. McClure has sold his interest in the McClure Grain Co. to the Davidson Grain Co. of Hutchinson.

Sherdahl (Scandia p. o.), Kan.—Ole Johnson bot out the other stockholders of the Farmers Union Elvtr. & Business Ass'n.

Kelly, Kan.—The Brubaker Elvtr., bot by Dr. Fitzgerald, was torn down and the lumber sold. The only elvtr. here is now the Farmers Union Elvtr.—Farmers Union Elvtr.

Topeka, Kan.—Fred J. Ross has purchased the Forbes Mfg. plant, but has not decided whether he will operate the mill or sell it. It has been idle for two years.—P. J. P.

Langdon, Kan.—G. G. Railsback and F. B. Miller have leased the Co-op. Co. elvtr. and the new firm name is the Langdon Grain Co. W. R. Atherton will manage the business.—Langdon Grain Co.

Lewis, Kan.—We have traded our elvtrs. here and at Omar (Lewis p. o.) to E. M. Schreiber, formerly with the Everly Grain Co. as sec'y-treas., at Garden City, Kan. He will take charge about March 1.

Norway, Kan.—I bot all the stock of the Norway Farmers Elvtr. Co. but will not operate before the 1st of July because of crop failure. The Norway Elvtr. will be the name of the new firm.—Victor Herrman.

Dodge City, Kan.—Rhinehart Bros. are building an addition to their elvtr. The addition will provide room for new machinery for the firm to grind and mix feed and is about 20x14 ft. and three stories in height, constructed of frame and galvanized iron.

Harper, Kan.—We have recently installed over-size pistons and rebored cylinders to the oil engine that we are now using, which really does give us some additional power. Some time was spent in repairing the roof of our elvtr. "B" at this point.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co.

Junction City, Kan.—The Aurora Mills of Tyler & Co., who have a line of four grain elvtrs., and whose plant here includes a grain elvtr., have been incorporated for the first time as the Aurora Flour Mills Co. The plant was erected in 1893. The incorporation will mark no change in the management of the business.

Topeka, Kan.—Two of his preceding bills having been killed in com'te Mr. Brown of Rooks has introduced a third similar bill, No. 608, in the House to give pools in farm products special protection by imposing a fine of \$500 on persons who induce farmers to break their contracts with the pools. As the pools already enjoy the full protection of the law as do other business enterprises the bill is vicious and should be killed.

Wichita, Kan.—H. H. Motter, collector of internal revenue, has been sued for \$26,049.77 in federal estate taxes alleged to have been collected wrongfully by the government in connection with the estate of Frank S. Larabee, formerly pres. of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. It is alleged that, while Mr. Larabee held property not exceeding \$844,230 at the time of his death, he owed debts in excess of his estate, which makes it wrong for the government to be in possession of the estate taxes collected.

Arkansas City, Kan.—There died at Long Beach, Cal., Feb. 22 one of the most picturesque characters in the Southwest, Herman F. Probst, always a champion of the right of the defrauded red man and Geronimo, the Apache chief, and an orator who enlivened the meetings of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n many years ago. He died of pneumonia at the age of 67. He was at one time a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and was in the grain business here until 5 years ago with his sons, Geo. and John Probst.

Topeka, Kan.—House Bill 515 introduced by Mr. Cave is calculated to protect the rights of landlords, grain dealers and tenants by giving all concerned in the disposition of the proceeds of sale of crops covered by lien or mortgage due notice. The landlord will be protected by the requirement that the dealer buying grain from a tenant give the landlord 10 days' notice before paying over the money; and the dealer will be protected by all liens being recorded, the county clerks being required to furnish by June 20 to all grain dealers free of charge a list of the liens. This bill is in the interest of square dealing and should be enacted.

Atchison, Kan.—We are adding 1,000,000 bus. storage to our present elvtr. of 750,000 bus. here. This will be in the form of 52 reinforced concrete tanks, 100 ft. high and 18 ft. in diameter, with 36 interstice bins. No addition of material changes will be made to the head house. Folwell-Ahlskog Co. has the contract.—M. Lehman, Pillsbury Flour Mills.

Clay Center, Kan.—We have purchased the property of the Snell Mill & Grain Co. It will simply become a part of the Shellabarger Mill Elvtr. Co. We needed more milling capacity and due to the fact that the wheat from our 32 country elvtrs. west of Salina, on the Union Pacific, mills at Clay Center without any out-line freight and to just as good advantage as it does at Salina; it simply means additional milling capacity for our mills.—Jess Smith, genl. mgr., Shellabarger Mills & Elvtr. Co., Salina.

Topeka, Kan.—A bill relative to weights and measures has been introduced in the house and senate, being referred to the agricultural committee in both bodies. The committee of the house refused to recommend the bill, but Mr. Berg of Pratt county re-introduced it, and it was sent to the committee on state affairs. The committee of the senate has made no report. Section 8 of the bill states: "Whenever the superintendent or inspectors compare weights, weighing devices, measures or measuring devices and find that they correspond, or causes them to correspond with the standards in his or their possession, he or they shall seal or mark such weights, weighing devices, measures or measuring devices with appropriate devices which they shall have and keep for that purpose. The superintendent and the inspectors shall condemn and seize and destroy weights, weighing devices, measures or measuring devices which in his or their judgment cannot be satisfactorily repaired; such as are incorrect, and yet may be repaired, shall be marked as 'condemned for repairs' in a manner to be prescribed by the commission. The owners or users of any scales, weights, weighing devices, measures or measuring devices which have been condemned for repairs shall have the same repaired or corrected within 15 days, and the same shall not be used or disposed of in any way without the consent or inspection of the superintendent or an inspector." The bill is strongly opposed by the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, especially Sec. 8, providing that "The weights and measures of the metric system may be employed and used in the state of Kansas, and no contract or dealing shall be deemed invalid and no pleading in any court shall be open to objection because the weights and measures are stated herein in terms of the metric system."

KENTUCKY

Paris, Ky.—Brent & Co. are installing a Sidney Manlift.

Guthrie, Ky.—The Guthrie Mfg. Co. is installing a Sidney Power Feeder for its grinder.

Louisville, Ky.—R. M. Hartwell, 76, a member of the firm of H. Verhoff & Co., proprietors of the Louisville Grain Elvtr., died recently after an illness of several months. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.—P. J. P.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—J. T. Gibbons, Inc., has added a flour blending unit to its 65-year-old grain and mixed feed business. Finding that the increasing use of automobile trucks was decreasing the number of horses and mules in use and consequently the requirements in its local grain and feed line, the Gibbons company installed the new unit in the belief that there existed a field for a flour blending plant here. The new unit does not manufacture flour but utilizes that already ground in mills elsewhere and purchased in 140-lb. bags by the company.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Walter F. Macneal, proprietor of the grain, hay and feed commission firm of W. F. Macneal & Co., was found dead in his office on Feb. 11. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

MICHIGAN

Onsted, Mich.—The Branch & Winter elvtr., which has been idle for two weeks for repairs, is now running.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Hayden Mfg. Co. has bot the Amendt Mfg. Co. plant and will move its machinery to the latter place.

Lawrence, Mich.—Instead of storing grain free for six months the Lawrence Co-op. Co. will now store it free for the first 30 days and charge 1c per bushel a month after that.

Perrinton, Mich.—Business men, farmers and citizens recently held a meeting to further the plan of re-opening the elvtr., which was formerly operated as the Perrinton Elvtr. Co.

Fenwick, Mich.—Morton Olmstead, mgr. of the Christian Breisch & Co.'s elvtr., was seriously burned about the face and hands when a small fire broke out in the elvtr. He was starting an engine in the basement of the elvtr. when it back-fired, catching his clothes on fire.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Healy, Owen & Hartzell Co. has sold out to the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

Duluth, Minn.—The membership standing in the name of C. T. Mears, deceased, has been transferred to P. H. Ginder, pres. of the Board of Trade.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. C. V. Rodgers, daughter of F. C. Van Dusen of Van Dusen-Harrington Co., died recently while visiting at Palm Beach.

Duluth, Minn.—The city council Feb. 11 voted to support the Cullum bill which would authorize the state to trade the state elvtr. site for other dock property.

Montevideo, Minn.—Business at the mill-elvtr. operated by Harry Saumer has suspended. Mr. Saumer, who has been in business here for 23 years, has no plans for the future.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr., filled with stored grain, was recently completely destroyed by fire. A box car loaded with corn was also lost in the flames. Origin of the fire is unknown.

Kent, Minn.—Edward Colliton, who has been connected with the Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co. for 12 years, has bot the Farmers Elvtr. here from the company at Moorhead. He will begin operating early this spring.

Duluth, Minn.—The Capitol Elvtr. Co. will build a concrete tank for installation of a direct heat grain drier with storage bins above the drier and storage bin below the cooler for receiving grain after it is dried and cooled.

Steen, Minn.—W. J. Funk has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and is conducting it under the name of the Steen Grain Co. It was sold at auction Oct. 31 but only recently was the change of name made and the affairs of the old firm settled.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The senate has adopted a resolution asking for the repeal of the federal grain standards. Those back of the resolution claim that it is impossible to grade grain as well or as justly under the federal act as under the old Minnesota standards.

Monticello, Minn.—Officers of the Northwestern Mfg. Co., of Little Falls, have bot a flour mill here. It will be remodeled and will be a distributing point for products of the Little Falls mill and for the manufacture of dairy rations. John Robinson will be in charge.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Goetzmann-Aylsworth Co. has discontinued its grain commission business. George A. Aylsworth, formerly of Kansas City expects to form a connection here, and A. L. Goetzmann, for many years in the commission business in the Northwest, will retire.

MISSOURI

Otterville, Mo.—C. A. Leach is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Moorhead of W. G. Moorhead & Co., Chicago, has applied for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

Bowling Green, Mo.—H. W. Eickerman is considering building an elvtr. here. He has a mill in Silex.—T. J. Dwyer, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co., Silex.

Palmyra, Mo.—We are now the only grain shipper here and have the only elvtr. We have established a branch feed store at Hannibal and have fine feed business. Do not have an elvtr. there and do not buy grain except in carlots.—Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co.

North River (Mark p. o.), Mo.—We do not intend to rebuild our elvtr. here. It was destroyed by fire in April, 1926.—Knollenberg Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

Canton, Mo.—R. L. Begley is the new mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. He was mgr. of the North River (Mark p. o.) Elvtr. in Marion county for 7 years.

Clinton, Mo.—The Clinton Grain & Elvtr. Co. has installed a 3-in-1 batch mixer which gives the company a capacity of 20 tons a day for its laying mashers. F. G. Booher is mgr.

Albany, Mo.—W. C. Elder, formerly in the grain business here, and owner of the Elder Coal Grain & Feed Store for 40 years, has sold his business to the Fullerton Lumber Co.

Troy, Mo.—The Troy Flour Mills, Inc., were destroyed by fire the morning of Feb. 16. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$15,000. About 5,000 bus. of wheat and 2,700 bus. of oats were lost.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. Laura E. Sterling, wife of Harry A. Sterling, pres. of the Rodney Mfg. Co., which also has grain elvtrs., died Feb. 12 after a brief illness. She is survived by her husband and a son.

Essex, Mo.—The office and woodwork of the Scott County Mfg. Co.'s grain elvtr. was recently damaged by fire. The blaze started in the office. Loss to the elvtr. was slight because of its concrete construction.

Marceline, Mo.—C. E. Reynolds, pres. of the company, recently bot the Marceline Elvtr. property under a deed of trust. The company will be reorganized and the elvtr. continued under the management of George Ketchum.

Bernie, Mo.—Dees-Garner Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to buy, sell and deal in wholesale and retail grain, cotton and cotton products; incorporators, John J. Garner, Flora B. Garner and Ross E. Dees.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Wilton D. Grant, 70, a member of the Board of Trade for 35 years, died recently from an illness that had been serious since last November. He had been connected with the grain trade for over 50 years, and in recent years had operated as a broker on the floor in the cash trade.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Bauer Flour Mfg. Co. has been re-organized to take over the Ziebold Flour Mill, which includes a grain elvtr. The business has been in the hands of a receiver, following a disagreement between the owners. Andrew Bauer is pres. of the new company; Milton F. Napier, vice-pres., and Edward F. Boening, sec'y-treas.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Washburn-Crosby Co. has let its contract to the Folwell-Ahlskog Co. for two additions to its reinforced concrete elvtr. in the east bottoms. One of the additions to be built at the end of an existing unit will hold approximately 900,000 bus. It will consist of 16 tanks 29x100 ft. high. The other addition to a separate storage unit will have storage room for 645,000 bus. It will be composed of 12 tanks 25x100 ft.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—The Royal Mfg. Co. bot the plant of Albers Bros. at Ogden, Utah.

Cascade, Mont.—The Cascade Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. will move its machinery from the branch mill at Manhattan to this place. The machinery will be installed in the mill and one of the elvtrs. will be moved to the mill to double the storage capacity of the plant, which is at present 300 bbls.

NEBRASKA

Mynard, Neb.—Plans for the formation of a Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here are now under way.

Guide Rock, Neb.—L. W. Ely will build a larger and more up-to-date elvtr. in the spring on his present site.

Big Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Winters Truck and Wagon Dump, W. H. Cramer Construction Co. doing the work.

Albion, Neb.—S. A. Savage and L. L. Vanderheiden of Cedar Rapids, Ia., have bot the property of the Albion Mfg. Co., which includes a grain elvtr.

North Platte, Neb., Feb. 16.—Winter wheat in this section looks good but needs some top moisture.—W. H. Cramer, W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

Clinton, Neb.—The Clinton Grain Co. is putting in a dump, automatic scale, two motors, and increasing the capacity 5,000 bushels.—James C. Motz, mgr.

Sutherland, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant, which is leased and operated by James Shoup & Son, is being repaired, the work being done by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

Kimball, Neb.—The Western Wheat Co. is putting in a 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a Winters Worm Gear Head Drive. The W. H. Cramer Construction Co. is doing the work.

Lyons, Neb.—Paine Bros. have bot W. H. Lyons' elvtr. and will conduct a general grain business. The elvtr. has been in operation for over 50 years. A. W. Shepard will be the present operator.

Omaha, Neb.—We are indebted to F. P. Manchester, sec'y of the Omaha Grain Exchange, for a copy of the 23rd annual report of the Exchange which gives a statement of the receipts of grain during 1926, also a comparison with other years. The bulletin also includes a membership roster of the Exchange and the present and past officers.

Guide Rock, Neb.—L. W. Ely will commence the erection of an elvtr. April 1. It will be 28x35 ft., 36 ft. high to the plate and 60 ft. to the roof. The entire base and grain bins will be of cement to the top of the foundation, 4 or 5 ft. above the ground. Equipment will include a 20,000-lb. scale, automatic truck dump and electric power.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Louis W. DePass has been re-elected for a third term as sec'y of the Grain & Flour Exchange. Frank W. Wise was re-elected treas.; Dean K. Webster, trustee of the permanent fund for 3 years; Caleb H. Jaquith, Edward H. Day and Warren G. Torrey, finance com'te.

NEW MEXICO

Clayton, N. Mex.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. will hereafter be conducted by N. F. Holland, who has dissolved partnership with George Bauer and Roy A. Martin, who retire from the firm.

NEW YORK

Geneva, N. Y.—The C. C. Davison Mfg. Co. is erecting a new mill adjoining its warehouse here.

Albany, N. Y.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature amending the agriculture and markets law, requiring every commission merchant to keep a correct record in triplicate of each sale made. The record shall bear the signature of the purchaser and of the commission merchant or consignee of each sale of farm produce. One copy of the record shall be given the purchaser, one copy to the consignee (that is, the grower) within 24 hours after each sale, and one copy mailed to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Violations of the provisions would mean a fine of not less than \$50 for the first offense, not less than \$100 for the second offense, and for the third offense, in addition to any other penalty, the commission merchant would have his state license revoked. The act would take effect July 1, 1927.

BUFFALO LETTER.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Edmund Thomas, pres. of Whitney & Gibson, is now associated with the Lewis Grain Corporation, and the Whitney & Gibson Co. is being liquidated.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Memberships in the Corn Exchange have been granted to George E. Pierce, pres. of the Western Elevating Ass'n, Inc., and Clifford F. Lane of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mfg. Co.

In order that Buffalo may retain its prestige as one of the country's leading grain receiving ports, work is being rushed to completion on the new piers and docks to improve the outer harbor. When completed, the work will have cost some \$22,500,000. The Monarch Engineering Co. announced that the concrete pouring work in the north and south piers will be started in the middle of March, as soon as the weather permits. The work of excavating, dredging and sinking of piling for the north pier is practically completed. It is expected to complete the same work on the south pier by the end of February.—A. R.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

The Produce Exchange will give a minstrel show April 1 in the Waldorf Astoria. Fifty have volunteered to take part. The last minstrel show of the Exchange was 20 years ago.

The \$11,000,000 bid for the realty holdings of the Produce Exchange has been rejected by the Special Realty Com'te, but another offer is being considered, according to Pres. B. H. Wunder.

Prizes donated by the grain trade and individuals of the Produce Exchange to the Exchange bowling league were recently on exhibition on the trading floor. The grain trade gave a bronze eagle for the season high average handicap.

Several members of the Produce Exchange exchanged greetings with Alfred Hurst of the London office of E. A. Strauss & Co., grain merchants, by transatlantic wireless telephone when he called regarding a grain deal. The charge collected at London was \$25 per minute.

NORTH DAKOTA

Maida, N. D.—A. L. Anderson, agt. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has resigned.

Aneta, N. D.—M. F. J. Grain Co. incorporated; \$15,000 capital stock; incorporators, Knute Melby, H. H. Francisco, and J. G. Johnson. The company took over the Farmers Elvtr. in July, 1926.

Dover (Sykeston p. o.), N. D.—The Farm Service Exchange, Inc., has bot the elvtr. of the George Richards Co. and will use it as a distributing center for the farmers of the territory.

Carbury, N. D.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, C. Moun, H. V. Gorder, Ole Crogen, Anton Kornkven, G. O. Bergs, Nes Magnuson and others.

Mason (Erie p. o.), N. D.—P. E. Stroud will erect a 35,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elvtr. to replace the one that burned here last September. It will be operated under the old name of Mason Elvtr. Co., and will be up-to-date in every detail.

Bismarck, N. D.—The committee on warehouse and grain grades has introduced S. B. No. 162 into the senate. Chairman Van Camp says, "the bill is an act defining insolvent grain warehousemen; authorizing the board of railroad commissioners to apply to the district court for its appointment as trustee for the benefit of storage receipt holders of such warehousemen and to marshal the trust assets of such insolvents and distribute the same among such receipt holders. There is no law at present governing the control of insolvent elevators."

Elsberry (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D.—On Jan. 27 fire was discovered in the engine room of the T. D. Wildish elvtr. Evidently it was caused by heat from an exhaust pipe passing thru a wood wall of the engine room, which was detached from driveway 2 ft. but connected to elvtr. by belt tunnel. This station is only a siding and has no fire protection so the property seemed doomed until a Great Northern passenger train pulled in and a bucket brigade was formed, using the water in the locomotive tender. Altho the engine room and its contents were destroyed, the fire was not communicated to the elvtr., and Conductor Bob Lloyd, who held his train for an hour, is commended and thanked for his action in saving the elvtr. and contents, valued at \$20,000. When the engine room is rebuilt it will be constructed of non-combustible material.

OHIO

Grover Hill, O.—The Grover Hill Grain Milling Co. is installing a Sidney Power Feeder for its new grinder.

Cincinnati, O.—The Grain & Hay Exchange is considering forming a board of trade or commercial exchange.

Loudonville, O.—The Equity Exchange is installing a Sidney Vertical Mixer, high speed elvtr., and other equipment.

Van Wert, O.—The Van Wert Grain Co. has installed a crusher and done other work. Sidney Grain Machinery Co. did the work.

Roxanna, O.—The Roxanna Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; by C. H. McKay, Leslie E. Smith, J. S. Evans and S. F. Peterson.

Havana, O.—Andrew Ringlein is installing electric power in his elvtr. here.

Lilly Chapel, O.—Sark & Plum are adding a direct heat drier to their existing equipment.

Wauseon, O.—A. L. Kolb is installing a Sidney Vertical Mixer, elvtr, leg and other equipment, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. doing the work.

Marion, O.—The Grain & Supply Co. is installing a large corn elvtr. and other equipment, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. doing the work.

Haskins, O.—Peter Hipp is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Prior to November, 1925, he was mgr. of the Grain & Stock Co. at Napoleon.

Kenton, O.—E. E. Healy is installing a corn cutter and grader, motors, elvtrs. and other equipment. Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Ft. Loramie, O.—The plant of the Ft. Loramie Mills is being improved by the addition of elvtrs. and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Tontogany, O.—The Royce & Coon Grain & Seed Co. elvtr., located on the same site as the one destroyed by fire last spring, has been completed and opened for business.

Port Clinton, O.—Port Clinton Mills are making improvements, adding a Sidney Vertical Mixer and other equipment. Sidney Grain Machinery Co. is doing the work.

Lippincott (Urbana p. o.), O.—Armstrong & Johnson of Osborn have purchased the elvtr. of the Lippincott Farmers Exchange and contemplate considerable improvements.

Dundee, O.—Farmers offered their timber and labor free for the rebuilding of the Tailor Flour Mills, which burned Dec. 31 with a loss of \$13,000, and reconstruction has begun.

Houston, O.—O. A. Baker of Conover has succeeded W. H. Moyer as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The company is remodeling its elvtr. and installing feed grinding machinery.

Hatton, O.—Prairie Farmers Co-op. Co. is having numerous improvements made, new conveyors, transmission and other equipment being installed by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Warsaw, O.—Had gas explosion in one cylinder of gas engine, blew pieces thru the walls, one 100-pound piston 30 feet. Three men were in engine room and no one hurt.—Warsaw Mfg. Co.

Prout (Sandusky p. o.), O.—We are installing a corn cutter and grader and a Miracle Ace No. 40 hammer mill, the equipment being furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.—Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Co.

Holmesville, O.—Walter Elliott has bot three motor-driven feed grinders and other equipment from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. for use in his elvtrs. here, at Millersburg and Glenmore. The grinders will be equipped with Sidney Power Feeders, and a Sidney Vertical Mixer will be put in here.

Columbus, O.—Under a bill recently proposed in the state legislature, agents of the State Department of Agriculture would be given full authority to search any premises where they suspected crops were infected with the European corn borer. The department would also have authority to order destruction of infected crops by the farmers.

Cleveland, O.—Four masked bandits entered the office of the Star Elvtr. Co., Feb. 19, and after robbing F. W. Blazy and six other men, pushed them into the vault. Mr. Blazy was the only one who knew the safe's combination and he tapped it to the party of rescuers, using a telegraph code he had learned in school days. He had to repeat the combination before the door could be opened and the captives rescued.

Columbus, O.—Governor Donahey's recommendation that the state's annual deficit of \$4,000,000 be raised by increasing the corporation franchise tax is receiving a merited condemnation from different industrial bodies. Sec'y Frank S. Tanner of the Ohio Millers Ass'n has the temerity to suggest that the state reduce its extravagant expenditures and live within its income. The politicians think if they place the burden of their wasteful methods on the corporations the deer peepul will clap their hands and overlook the fact that the corporations must add all taxes to the price of their goods or service sold to the people, otherwise the sheriff will get them. In the end the consumer always pays the cost of wasteful government, altho he may not know it.

Kenton, O.—Neither John W. Compton, H. C. Pratt or anyone representing either of them has any authority to solicit subscriptions to the Grain Dealers Journal or to accept money for the Journal.

OKLAHOMA

Turpin, Okla.—The Cotes Grain Co. has bot the east elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. which had two elvtrs. here.

Okmulgee, Okla.—The State Issues Commission recently denied the Creek Grain & Mfg. Co. permit to sell \$60,000 of its capital stock.

Boise City, Okla.—A modern elvtr., feed mill and cake house is to be built on the Santa Fe depot from the offices of the J. P. Patten Co., grain dealers.

Banner, Okla.—Walter Casey, mgr. of an elvtr. here, was recently killed when he fell from the top of the elvtr., 80 feet. He lost his balance while leaning out of a window. He was son-in-law of J. F. Kroutil of the Yukon Mill Grain Co., Enid. He leaves a wife and three children.

El Reno, Okla.—The contract has been let and will begin Mar. 1 breaking ground for a 8,000-bu. storage addition to our concrete terminal elvtr. Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., Kansas City, Mo., are the contractors.—John O'Brien, mgr. grain department, El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A bill, said to be endorsed by the state board of agriculture, has been introduced in the legislature, making it unlawful for any public warehouse or grain elvtr. in the state to accept for storage non-perishable farm products without first having complied with the rules of the state board of agriculture. Enforcement of the carrying of insurance is said to be the object of the measure.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Under Senate Bill No. 100 by Rice it will be easier for the dealers in grain and cotton to keep themselves informed as to names of persons who have given chattel mortgages on their crops of grain or cotton. The bill requires that grain mortgages shall be kept in one record book and cotton mortgages in another, alphabetically, by the county clerks. The original bill, No. 89, placed the burden of notifying the grain dealers upon the mortgagees, but so much opposition developed that No. 200 is believed to be the best legislation that can be obtained at this time in the interest of the grain dealer. It should have the cordial support of every dealer.

Guthrie, Okla.—The state supreme court has reversed an opinion of a district court and held that the property of the Logan Co. Milling & Grain Co. is subject to taxation by the county and city and that it is not relieved from tax assessment because it is in possession of the state banking board. The county commissioners may now collect about \$22,000 in delinquent taxes against the property. The federal government claims a lien on the property because of a delinquency of about \$39,000 in income tax said to have been owed by the Gresham corps. before their failure and the failure of a bank here that placed the property in the hands of the state banking board which leased the mill and elvtr.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Senate Bill No. 173 provides \$100 to \$1,000 fine or 6 months to 1 year imprisonment for any grain dealer or cotton warehouseman who stores grain or cotton without having complied with the provisions of laws enacted or to be enacted. No. 173 provides that not more than ten days from the delivery of the first lot of such products shall be allowed any owner of such warehouse or grain elevator, or the manager, employee or servant in charge of such warehouse or elevator, or the delivery of a lot of grain, cotton, broom corn or other non-perishable farm products by any person or concern handling such products for the purpose of securing the proper grade of such product or products, or for the purpose of including the lot thereof in one storage certificate. Grain dealers who object to this bill should so advise their representatives in the state legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. W. Smith & Co. has been out of business since October.

OREGON

Moro, Ore.—We are getting ready to rebuild our elvtr., in fact we have some of the lumber on the ground. This will be an 85,000-bu. elvtr. with 26 bins, each bin being gravity to the pit; in fact, we can draw out of the 26 bins at one time. This is something that not many elvtrs. of this size can do. We will also build a warehouse adjoining the elvtr., 90x100 ft., for our feed, flour and barley rolling mill. We expect to have this building complete by June 1 and ready to handle wheat for the coming season.—Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., J. C. McKean, sec'y-treas.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clear Lake, S. D.—Peter Bos is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. since W. C. Parish was appointed supt. of schools.

Pierpont, S. D.—The Light Grain Co. incorporated and will take over elvtr. of O. B. Light; capital stock, \$5,000, by Elma Light and Charles E. Paulson.

De Smet, S. D.—S. Arneson, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n Elvtr., has bot the elvtr. He was its mgr. for the past four or five years.—L. S. Madson, trustee, Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

SOUTHEAST

Quincy, Fla.—We have discontinued the selling of corn. Have no successor.—Allen & Corry.

Birmingham, Ala.—Contract for a new mill for the Plosser-Knecht Flour & Grain Co. was let recently. It will be 4 stories, 25x127 ft.—P. J. P.

Richmond, Va.—G. F. Banks is the new pres. and mgr. of the Mayo Mfg. Co., succeeding the late W. T. Selden. F. H. Selden is vice-pres. and M. A. Wilkinson, sec'y-treas.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—J. W. Fulghum, merchant-discount broker, has moved his office to 808 Court Square Bldg.

Newbern, Tenn.—Fire recently destroyed the flour mills of the Newbern Mfg. Co. J. R. Cole & Son are the owners.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Corporation will rebuild the unit of the company's plant which burned Feb. 8. The new unit will have a capacity of 700,000 bus., twice the size of the one destroyed. Other units of the plant have a capacity of 650,000 bus.

TEXAS

Goodwin (New Braunfels p. o.), Tex.—The J. T. Patton Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. here of the Alva Roller Mills.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—George A. Shaw, 52, for the past year head of Shaw's Mill & Feed Co., died recently. He is survived by his wife, four sons and four daughters.

Graham, Tex.—We are in the grain and feed business at Graham, and in the automobile business at Graham, Olney, Archer City and Breckenridge.—Hinson-Hockaday Grain Co., Hinson-Hockaday Motor Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Storage space of Fort Worth was increased 2,000,000 bus. during 1926, for a total of 9,825,000 bus., the Fort Worth Elvtrs. Co. and the Kimball Mfg. Co. having made additions to their respective plants.—E. B. Wooten, sec'y, Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Austin, Tex.—Dealing in futures in agricultural products in any manner would be prohibited under House Bill 202, introduced by Representative Stout and favorably reported by the com'te. Its enforcement would be harmful to the grain exchanges providing the grain dealers with hedging facilities.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Resolutions calling on Texas members of Congress to oppose the McNary-Haugen bill as class legislation were adopted at the meeting of the directors of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n. Ben E. Clement, Waco, was designated to represent the Ass'n at the meeting of grain interests formed to handle the Southwestern grain rate investigation.

Galveston, Tex.—E. H. Thornton, traffic mgr. of the Chamber of Commerce, is urging increased unloading facilities here so that the port can handle larger quantities of export wheat. Much larger export receipts are expected this year than last. It is expected that a conference on the matter will be held with the Southern Pacific Railway Co.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3½x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 3½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$16.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1911, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

These tables can be used with equal facility in determining the number of bushels and the value of Wheat, Alfalfa Seed, Clover Seed, Canary Seed, Beans, Grapes, Peas, Split Peas and Potatoes.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches, shipping weight 1 pound.

Price \$2.00.

Order Form 33X.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Austin, Tex.—Grain dealers who do not desire to be annoyed by incompetent public weighers will do well to oppose the enactment of House Bill 308, by Rep. Sheets, providing for the election of weighers, and that everyone selling anything must have the article weighed by the public weigher at 25c per wagonload, and 10c per bag. The bill is unnecessary, as the present law gives anyone a right to patronize a public weigher.

Channing, Tex.—An attempt was made on the night of Jan. 15, by unknown parties, to burn the detached office building of the local elvtr. Sacks and other rubbish were saturated with oil and piled just outside the door of the iron-clad shelter. The door of the office was also saturated with oil and the floor beneath the door. It is probable that the only reason the building did not burn is that it is not a frame building and is on a concrete foundation. Mr. Collins can assign no reason why anyone should attempt to burn his property.

WASHINGTON

Marcellus, Wash.—The Marcellus Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let an \$8,000 contract for the erection of a crib elvtr. which will contain 10 bins and hold 35,000 bus. of wheat. Louis Dell-vuk of Spokane has the contract.

Spokane, Wash.—W. H. McDonald, for six years in the grain business here and in Seattle, recently completed a deal for the purchase of five large grain warehouses operated by the Palmerston-Moore Grain Co. at Rosalie, Spangle, Northpine and Donahue.

WISCONSIN

New Richmond, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills has torn down its grain elvtr. at Cylon, moved the material here and will use it in building a warehouse for dairy and chicken feeds.

Green Bay, Wis.—John C. Swanson, 34, supt. of the Cargill Elvtr. Co., died recently from injuries received when he fell 20 feet in a shaft of the Green Bay & Western Elvtr. where a drier was being installed in a bin. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Manitowoc, Wis.—A boy, discharged from the service of the Bartlett-Frazier Grain Co., is charged with having stolen into the elvtr., opening the grain chutes and mixing graded corn which was ready for shipment. The loss to the company was several thousand dollars.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward C. Christl, formerly with us, left our employ on Feb. 1. He is now associated with the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. at Minneapolis. He joined our company on Oct. 1 and had charge of the departments purchasing and selling wheat, rye and barley.—A. R. Taylor, president, Wisconsin Grain Elevator Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following amendment to Rule 11, Section 7: "All contracts for the purchase or sale of barley in this market, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood to be for No. 1 at 2c per bushel over contract price; Special No. 2 at contract price; No. 2 at a discount of 3c, or No. 3 at a discount of 8c per bushel under contract price."

Superior, Wis.—W. H. Scott, for the past 18 years deputy state weighmaster at the various terminal elvtrs. here, has been chosen by Governor Zimmerman as a member of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission to succeed E. W. Feidler as the North Dakota representative. Mr. Scott was born in North Dakota and lived there until 18 years of age. He is now 44 years old and has lived here about 20 years.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—A verdict in favor of the defendant has been returned by a district court jury in the case brought by the Minnesota Wheat Growers Ass'n against Edward Sha of Erhard. Defendant signed an agreement to sell his wheat thru the ass'n, it is alleged, then shipped only a trial order and marketed the rest of his wheat thru other channels. Sha contended the contract was misrepresented and that he understood at time of signing that he had legitimate right to sell elsewhere if he so desired. The ass'n wants 25 cents per bu. on his sales for 2 years. The case is understood to be a test case and is likely to go to a higher court.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

E. B. Boyd, agt. Western Trunk Lines, supplement 32 to Circular No. 1-S, I. C. C. No. A-1644, effective Mar. 1, cancels supplement 30.

E. B. Boyd, agt. Western Trunk Lines, suspension supplement No. 31 to Circular No. 1-S, I. C. C. No. A-1644, cancels supplement 28, issued under authority and in compliance with I. & S. 2821.

E. B. Boyd supplement 26 to Circular No. 1-S of Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. A-1644, effective Mar. 1, tells what rates apply on various grain products, grain by-products, and seeds, and articles taking same rates.

In I. & S. 2845, the I. C. C. suspended schedules from Feb. 5 to June 5 proposing to change the transit rule governing the manufacture of mixed feed at Nashville by providing that the thru feed rate is not applicable on shipments of blackstrap molasses from or thru New Orleans, Mobile, or Pensacola, used in the manufacture of mixed feed and destined to points in Florida.

Illinois Central supplement 48 to 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025, effective Mar. 12, reduces specified rates from or to East and Sioux Falls, Rowena and Benclare, So. Dak., Bruce, Hills and Steen, Minn., from or to stations specified in the Dubuque, Cedar Rapids and Albert Lea (and Stacyville Branch) districts of the Minnesota division, the Waterloo, Omaha and Cherokee districts of the Iowa division, and stations mentioned on the C. G. W. Ry., as well as on grain and grain products between Sioux Falls, S. D., and specified stations on the I. S. U. C., M. & St. L., and M. B. & S. Rys.

E. B. Boyd, agt., Western Trunk Lines, in supplement 30 to Circular No. 1-S, I. C. C. No. A-1644, effective Mar. 10, issued in compliance with order of the I. C. C. in I. C. C. Docket No. 17222, of Dec. 8, 1926, places the following rule in effect in all territory except Minnesota and Wisconsin intrastate traffic: **Cars for Loading Flour and Other Grain Products:** For above lading the carriers will furnish suitable cars with tight roofs and siding and with interior free of debris, noxious odors, oil spots likely to damage the lading, or acid spots, also reasonably free from protruding nails and projections likely to tear sacks, but will not sweep, pad, line or weather-strip cars nor furnish material therefor.

Santa Fe supplement 2 to 13408-A, I. A. A. No. 10249, effective Mar. 15, reduces grain rates in making the following change in the rules and regulations: "Carriers will not be responsible for loss due to natural shrinkage; when liability is established, there shall be deducted from the loss in weight, the following percentages of the total weight of the contents of the car: one-eighth of one per cent on wheat, rye, oats or other small grain, and one-quarter of one per cent on corn. These deductions representing reasonable shrinkage due to evaporation or other natural causes, to be made from shipping weights." A reduction is also granted from Saunders, Kan., on wheat and corn to Groups 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Illinois Central supplement 7 to 1537-H, I. C. C. No. A-10179, effective Mar. 16, cancels supplement 6, reduces the rates from specified Illinois points (and St. Louis, Mo.) to certain Wisconsin points and West Duluth, Minn., also the wheat, flour, barley, corn or oats rate from Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, Pekin, Peoria, E. St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to Chelsea, Wis. The wheat or flour rates from Decatur and Springfield, Ill., are advanced to Duck Creek, Wis. An advance is also noted in the routing instructions. Shelled corn from New Harmony, Ind. (when received from Wabash River Boat Lines) when to Evansville, Ind., destined to points in Southeastern and Carolina territories, etc. Grain from Pekin, Peoria and South Peoria, Ill., when routed to New Albany, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., is granted a reduction. Grain products from a number of Indiana points to Evansville, Ind., when destined to points in Southeastern and Carolina territories, etc., is given an advanced rate.

E. B. Boyd, agt., Western Trunk Lines, supplement 29 to Circular 1-S, I. C. C. No. A-1644, issued in compliance with I. & S. 2836, dated Jan. 25, 1927, cancels supplement 25. The ruling had to do with the minimum weights for broom corn in cars of various lengths, except on Minnesota and So. Dakota intrastate traffic.

A Gear Drive for the Country Elevator.

Operators of country grain elevators now have an opportunity to equip the legs in their houses with a counterpart of the costly and large herringbone gears that have come into use to drive the heads of the elevator legs in the large terminal grain elevators.

The new drive is by a worm gear direct on the head shaft, which eliminates countershaft, jack shaft, open pulleys and boxes, belts, chains and sprockets. Any make of electric motor may be used in connection with this drive, a flexible coupling allowing the motor to locate its own center. As shown in the engraving it is mounted right on the head casing. The complete unit is totally enclosed, the gear and worm running in a bath of oil, so that the lubrication is automatic and no dust can get into bearing points.

In case the power is cut off the gear operates as a backstop, as it is impossible for the gear to drive the worm backwards. The backstop engages when the motor stops, it disengages when in operation and can be released when desired by pulling string from below. In case of choke-up stalling the motor special remote control comes into action to cut off the current.

Durability is assured by the use of special metals such as phosphor bronze for the gear wheel and chrome nickel steel for the worm, both cut by special machinery to be of accurate helix and lead. The motor base is attached rigidly to the housing and unites the gear with



Gear Drive for Elevator Legs.

the motor. In operation it runs quietly. This drive saves power and cuts down the fire hazard.

Additional information regarding this inexpensive and easily installed drive will be supplied to readers of the Journal on application to the Clow-Winter Mfg. Co.

Urbana, Ill.—Ralph Mason of Armington, Tazewell county, became the new "corn king" of Illinois by winning the grand championship at the annual Illinois Utility Corn Show held at the College of Agriculture last week, with a 10-ear sample of yellow corn. Edwin Rentschler, 21, Chestnut, Logan county, won the grand championship in the junior classes.

St. Louis, Mo.—At a meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n held at the Missouri Athletic Ass'n here on Jan. 19 a resolution was adopted: "That we continue our efforts to limit future trading to not over a five month period. That we voice our disapproval of any changes being made in the grain grade rules, particularly as to the grading of wheat known as garlicky wheat." Garlicky wheat should be eliminated but the most efficient method of accomplishing the objective lies thru education of the producer to careful methods of growing.

Supply Trade

St. Louis, Mo.—Fred H. Wehmiller, president of the Barry-Wehmiller Co., died recently.

Remember that you can't do better than advertise to the market where your goods are being used.

Kansas City, Mo.—The National Scalemen's Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city on Apr. 12, 13 and 14.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. has renewed articles of incorporation. Albert W. Strong, president, L. S. Strong, secretary.

Baltimore, Md.—The Zeleny grain moisture tester was demonstrated before the grain committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce recently by its inventor.

Delavan, Ill.—We have equipped a modern scale repair shop here, and combined with our three inspection trucks on the road, intend to offer the grain trade an even better service on scales.—Superior Scale Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The local offices of Hyatt Miller Bearing Co., recently named headquarters for the Central States Division, are now located in the Fulton Bldg. The new location amply provides for the increased sales and engineering forces of the Division acting under the direction of B. H. Little.

Omaha, Neb.—R. M. Van Ness, head of the Van Ness Const. Co., died Feb. 18, after only a few hours illness. Hemorrhage of the brain was the immediate cause of his death. For many years Mr. Van Ness engaged in the design and construction of grain elevators, and built many elevators in Nebraska and adjacent states. In addition to this engineering work he manufactured grain elevator equipment. Mr. Van Ness' many friends in the trade will mourn his passing. He is survived by his wife, mother and one daughter.

New Feed Trademarks.

Decatur (Ill.) Mfg. Co., filed trademark No. 234,467, the letters "HOMCO" particularly descriptive of hominy feed consisting of the hulls and small black particles ground, bolted and kiln dried for use as feed, dairy and hog feed.

The Pulvolac Co. of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., has applied for registration of a combination of words "COD-O-LAC" trademark Ser. No. 241,239, particularly descriptive of food for animals and poultry consisting of powdered skim milk containing cod-liver oil.

South Texas Grain Co., Houston, Tex., has trademarks Ser. Nos. 234,054-5, both particularly descriptive of specially prepared flour for use in making tortillas. The marks are illustrated with a picture of a bull and a cock, respectively. Wording around the illustration is in Spanish.

A Dust-Proof, High Voltage Automatic Compensator.

A new General Electric automatic compensator, of dust-proof design for high voltage service, is recommended for service where dust is excessive, such as grain elevators, coal crushing plants, flour mills, etc. This device has a maximum rating of 65 amperes at 2,200 volts. The side and top covers are securely bolted to angle-iron straps. The back cover is removable but, when in place, is held there by spring clamps. This back cover gives ready access to the current transformers, auto-transformers, wiring and contactor-operating mechanism. The front cover is securely clamped to the base with a flange and gasket around the edge. The compensator is arranged for conduit wiring. The conduits enter at the back through a bushing plate. The device bears the designation CR-7051-Y-1.

New High Speed Attrition Mill.

To meet a growing demand for attrition mills that can be run safely at very high speeds the engineers of the Bauer Bros. Co., with a knowledge of the exacting conditions under which these mills operate born of 50 years' experience, since the first Bauer mills were introduced, have redesigned a "New Bauer" with shafts and bearings much heavier than formerly. The heads also have been reinforced, so that a 36-inch "New Bauer" Mill can be operated at as high as 1,800 r.p.m., should a speed so high be required in order to obtain the desired fineness of the product.

In designing the "New Bauer" the number of sizes has been increased by adding a mill with plates 33 inches in diameter to serve millers with units to compare with other machinery in the same plant.

The well known quick release with temper screw and pressure relief springs, which for so many years has been a distinctive feature of Bauer Mills, has been redesigned with the view of eliminating the almost imperceptible lost motion on the older type mills. The temper screw absolutely controls lateral movement of the shaft. A most minute adjustment of the plates can be made and when once set the adjustable shaft is held firmly in position. The pressure relief spring with adjustable tension insures quick automatic action should a piece of metal or other hard foreign substance pass into the plates.

The feeder on the "New Bauer" is ball bearing and noiseless. It is equipped with a bronze gear and hardened steel worm encased in oil. Alemite lubrication is another feature.

The bed plate and housings for ball bearings are cast in one. The caps are then fitted and the four housings bored at one operation. At the same time the drilling is done for both rotor and stator. The machine work for both rotor and stator is done at one operation. This means that there is at all times a uniform air gap between rotor and stator, which not only prevents excessive power consumption, but insures cool running.

Additional information regarding this improved mill will be supplied to readers of the Grain Dealers Journal on application to the builders, the Bauer Bros. Co.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10 DC, Price \$1.15.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

YOU can get CARS

if you proceed properly in filing your order and follow it up persistently, earnestly and stubbornly with duplicating Car order blanks.

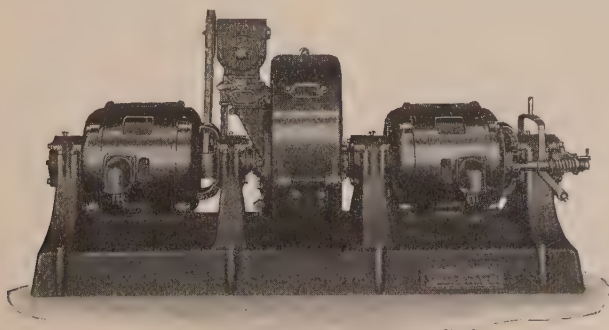
These formal orders give the station agent a feeling of responsibility, and often bring cars when verbal orders fail. By keeping a carbon copy of each order for cars would-be shipper has a complete record of all efforts to obtain cars—a certain proof in case of unreasonable delay by the railroad company.

CAR ORDER BLANKS are bound in book form. Each book contains 50 originals, 50 duplicates and 3 sheets of carbon. The originals are machine perforated so may be readily torn out, while the duplicate remains in the book.

If you wish station agent to heed promptly your orders for cars use Form 222 C. O., Price 75 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



New High Speed Attrition Mill.

Seeds

Nevada, Mo.—J. K. Hill contemplates the construction of warehouse for his seed and feed business.

Dwight, N. D.—The seed plant of the R. F. M. Seed Co. burned Feb. 15, along with 250,000 lbs. of sweet clover seed.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—James I. Dunn is mgr. of the newly opened feed and seed house operated as the Dunn Feed & Seed Co.

Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, filed trademark Ser. No. 241,458, the word "EVER-GREEN" particularly descriptive of farm and grass seeds.

Louisville, Ky.—The Wood Stubbs Co., successors of Wood-Stubbs & Co., have discontinued handling field seeds and the cleaning department is abandoned.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. is now using station WHB to broadcast knowledge concerning the selection and planting of garden and field seeds.

Plymouth, Ind.—The partnership existing between George L. Protsman and Frank A. Forbes and known as the Forbes Seed Co., has been dissolved. Mr. Protsman will continue the business under the name of George L. Protsman & Son.

Jamaica, N. Y.—The name of J. & T. Adikes, seed dealers, has been changed to J. & L. Adikes. The heirs of John Adikes closed up the affairs of the old firm to settle the estate. The new company is composed of Henry K., John and Lawrence Adikes.

Nashville, Tenn.—Clarence Mooney Shacklett, 42, well-known Nashville seedsman, died on the morning of Feb. 3rd. in a local hospital after a short illness. On his twenty-first birthday he entered business with the seed firm of Ewing & Co. At the time of his death he was associated with Dobson & Hicks.

Evansville, Ind.—T. H. Rickwich has accepted a position with the Ohio Valley Seed Co. and will travel thru southern Illinois. He is covering the same territory as formerly traveled by John Greese. Owing to the heavy rains and floods in January and February in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western Kentucky, seed dealers say trade is dull.—W. B. C.

Norfolk, Neb.—Plans for establishing a wholesale seed warehouse here have been completed by the Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia., according to announcements from Pat Carberry, local agent. Small quarters will be experimented with at first, and if 1927 proves a successful year in Norfolk, the seed company expects to erect a building of its own in 1928 to house its business interests.

Absurd and harmful legislation is not confined to Congress and our state legislatures. It seems to be spreading. We now hear of Oshkosh, Wis., which passed an ordinance prohibiting any parking of automobiles, horses or other vehicles in its entire business district. Morris S. Smith, a local seed dealer, found the farmers were deserting his store and he was rapidly losing trade because they could not park in front of the place long enough to buy their supplies. He made a mad effort to get the ordinance changed but found it impossible. Consequently he had to close his store. Fool laws get on the books too easily and seem to stay only by virtue of a sticky mess of red tape. "Come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly."

Imports of forage plant seeds from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1926, as compared with July 1 to Dec. 31, 1925, in pounds were: Alfalfa, 1,582,900-1,438,600; Canada bluegrass, 283,300-65,200; alsike clover, 493,100-5,816,000; crimson clover, 2,385,000-4,562,000; red clover, 2,111,300-4,498,100; white clover, 511,500-763,100; foxtail millet,-95,400; orchard grass, 260,300-

92,900; rape, 4,670,500-4,099,900; English ryegrass, 721,300-1,541,100; Italian ryegrass, 722,900-1,163,800; hairy vetch, 1,028,000-2,124,100; spring vetch, 96,000-359,600; Bent grass, 236,700-195,700; biennial white-flowered sweet clover, 1,547,300-1,178,900; biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover, 105,400-76,900; crested dog's-tail, 5,200-24,300; Chewings fescue, 652,700-452,500; other fescues, 198,000-696,700; molasses grass,-80,500; hair grass,-2,200; Rhodes grass,-12,000; rough-stalked meadow grass, 70,900-46,100; velvet grass, 5,700-5,900; wood meadow grass, 6,300-26,800.

Ancients of Fifty-five Centuries Ago Grew Wheat of Present-Day Varieties.

Prof. Stephen Langdon, leader of the Field Museum-Oxford University Mesopotamian expedition, unearthed a painted wheat-filled jar when excavating the site of the ruined city Jamdet Nasr in the Euphrates Valley.

Jamdet Nasr was destroyed by fire, and the 46 kernels of wheat found in the painted jar were semi-charred. Their excellent state of preservation is attributed to the kernels being so carbonized.

From the shape and size of the kernels it is said they resemble the "Pollard" or "Club" varieties, so well known today.

Topeka, Kan.—A bill providing a fine of \$500 for the grain dealer or miller who buys wheat from a farmer whose grain is contracted to a cooperative ass'n organized under the laws of the state, has been introduced in the Kansas legislature. Kansas grain dealers and millers and the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n are vigorously opposing it.

Germany.—Private estimates show the German rye requirements at 500,000 to 700,000 tons, or from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bus. Broomhall says German domestic rye supplies are practically unobtainable and that Poland's stocks are becoming scarce. The quality of the native product is mostly poor.

McNary Bill Attacked.

B. H. Wunder, pres. of the New York Produce Exchange, on Feb. 17, characterized the McNary-Haugen bill as a defiance of both the constitutional and economic laws. He said:

It is doubtful whether at any time during the existence of this country that an effort has been made by Congress to enact such radical class legislation as the McNary-Haugen bill. It is doubtful, in the first place, if the bill is constitutional; and in the second place, it is unjust in principle; third, it is purely class legislation; and fourth, it defies all the laws of supply and demand.

The farmers' problem will never be worked out through coddling by politicians. Even as business, in general, following the deflation period after the close of the World War, was forced to bring itself to a peace basis, and through co-operation and concerted effort solve its problems, just so must those engaged in agriculture who spread out during the period of inflation bring themselves also down to a peace basis, and through co-operation among themselves help to solve their own problem.

Aside from the general objectionable features of this farm relief bill from an economic standpoint, it seems to me that a far more dangerous feature is the fact that apparently many of our legislators at Washington have voted for this bill in the Senate and are evidently disposed to vote for it in the House on purely political grounds. The economic feature of the bill they have apparently lost sight of entirely in their efforts to build up their own political fences, or worst of all, to pass the bill and leave it up to President Coolidge to make his individual decision as to signing or vetoing it, believing thereby that irrespective of what attitude he may take on the bill it will react against his political future.

If this be true, as it appears to be, it seems to me that such an attitude on the part of our legislators is far more dangerous to the very life of our country than the Bolshevistic propaganda we have heard so much about in late years.

The action of any legislator in voting for any bill, not on its merits but for political reasons, strikes at the very heart of the nation, and is certainly not in accord with the true principles of democracy.

Seed Warranty.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas on Jan. 10, 1927, gave Frank Boyer judgment against S. B. Earle for \$100 damages growing out of a sale of Japanese ribbon cane seed warranted to be suitable for making molasses, but which proved to be without juice.

The usual disclaimer was not in evidence.

Plaintiff claimed \$225 damages; but the court held the measure of damages was the value of a crop from the seed contracted for, less the cost of growing it and having it made into molasses.—289 S. W. Rep. 490.

Seed Loan Bill Passed.

The \$8,600,000 seed loan bill was passed by the Senate and with the approval of Senator Norbeck of South Dakota amendments were added to permit loans for obtaining seed in cotton states and sugar cane crops as well as northwestern grain loans.

As sent to the House the bill stipulates that \$5,000,000 shall be for farmers in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, and \$2,500,000 for the drought stricken areas in South Carolina, Georgia and western Alabama. Farmers of other states will be expected to buy their own seed.

Go Early for Grass Seed Dealers' Meeting.

The Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention June 27th and 28th at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.

Heretofore our sessions have been wholly executive but we are now planning to devote the afternoon of the 27th to an open meeting to which every seedsman is invited to attend.

We hope to make this meeting more attractive, if possible, than the one held in December, and our president, Mr. Crossland, is now negotiating for speakers of national reputation to discuss questions vital to the whole seed trade.

It might pay some of the members of the other ass'ns to come to Detroit a day earlier and take advantage of our invitation and meet with us.

At a later date we will be able to announce the complete program.—Clarence K. Jones, Sec'y, Baltimore, Md.

Bill for \$10,000,000 to Fight Borer Is Signed.

The bill authorizing the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for eradication of the European corn borer was recently signed by President Coolidge.

The bulk of the appropriation will be used to compensate farmers for the extra work involved in making the clean-up which will be ordered in at least four states, according to the cereal and forage insect division of the Bureau of Entomology, which will be in charge of the fund.

At least 1,000 men will be added to the present staff under the direction of L. H. Worthley, administrator of corn borer control, now stationed in Boston, Mass., who will probably establish headquarters in Toledo, O.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana have given definite indication that they will undertake the control work. The first two states already have laws intended to compel the enforcement of clean-up regulations and the others are expected to enact such laws before receiving aid. According to the bureau, it is probable that New York will avail itself of the aid of the department.

The bill requires that corn stalks be burned or plowed under completely, stubble more than 2 inches in height plowed under, and feed lots, fence corners, etc., cleaned of cobs and stalks. Cultivation of corn land by discs instead of plowing before spring planting of grain is not to be permitted as the discs do not destroy the larvae of the borers.

The Seed Problem of 1927.

FROM ADDRESS BY E. H. SEXAUER, BROOKINGS, S. D., BEFORE TRI-STATE COUNTRY GRAIN SHIPPERS ASS'N AT MINNEAPOLIS.

The grain dealer prospers only when there is considerable surplus produced over and above requirements, and an increase of five or six bushels in the average yield of corn or oats may frequently double the grain dealer's receipts. There is no work to which grain men devote their energy and study to greater profit than this important work of increasing crop production. That there are great possibilities along this line cannot be questioned, as we have only to compare the average yields of grain produced in the Northwest with those produced in some of the European countries. While this may not be altogether fair comparison, comparisons may well be made of the yields of any community secured by the best and most successful farmers with those secured by some of their neighbors just across the road. A grain dealer should be interested and should be a constant booster for anything and everything that may increase yields of grain, if for no other reason than as a strictly business proposition. Dealers will spend hundreds of dollars advertising or bidding up their grain market in an endeavor to increase their volume of business, and then take but little interest in a better seed program for their community, or better farming methods, whereas these offer far greater possibilities to increase their volume of business at little or no expense, and should produce a substantial profit in the trade.

In communities that are now well served by seed dealers it may not be advisable for grain dealers not now engaged in handling seeds to enter this field, for best results are usually obtained if the service can be made profitable to those engaged. Too many dealers in any line of business cannot render as efficient service to the community as when a more limited number are engaged, so that larger stocks may be carried and more energy devoted to the work and profitable returns obtained. Whether you are handling seeds or not, as a business proposition your influence in encouraging a better seed program for your community is essential. The increased yields obtained in the fall will well repay you for your efforts, and you will have the additional satisfaction of having aided in a real service.

This season, of foremost importance is the testing of all seeds. Corn is usually tested for germination, but it is all too generally assumed that small grain will germinate satisfactorily and that testing is not necessary. Last fall weather conditions were very unfavorable for maturing of the crops, the continuous rains for three weeks or more doing great damage to the quality of the grain. It is of great interest to know that of one hundred and six samples of wheat obtained from northeastern South Dakota, which were tested at the State College at Brookings, fifty-eight samples tested below 5% germination. In other words, 55% of the samples submitted are unfit for seeding. A few samples showed no test whatever.

This is an alarming condition, and is a matter that should be brought to the attention of the growers at once. Seventy-five per cent seed is so low to be satisfactory, but might be used in an emergency, provided the farmer knew the best and increased the amount of seed sown accordingly.

Oats and barley do not show so low a record, but many samples disclose a test too low to be satisfactory, a few samples testing as low as 5% and 60%. If farmers are not aware of this condition, it is a matter that should be called to their attention, and they be urged to test their seed grain. It is possible that your locality may be more favored than sections of South Dakota, but considering weather conditions last fall, it is a matter that should be investigated.

To sow the usual amount of seed per acre testing only 70% or 80% would necessarily result in a thin and uneven stand of grain, with the attendant heavy crop of weeds, resulting in low-quality, heavy-dockage crop next fall.

Weed Seeds.—In this connection, by reason of unfavorable weather conditions, the grain produced last year contains an unusually large proportion of weed seeds, and too much emphasis cannot be given the importance of cleaning all grain to be seeded. This work should be done now. If delayed, unexpected work may prevent seed-cleaning later on.

Every aid should be given the work of the committee having in charge the campaign for the prevention of smut.

Good seed corn, from all indications, is going to be a real problem. Testing of seed corn should be given even more attention this year than ever before, and if the farmer is unable to secure suitable seed corn he should be urged to re-test. Good seed corn should always be wanted, even though the price may be high, as the cost per acre and the returns per acre will justify almost any price. It is always desirable to plant corn matured locally, but if it becomes necessary to bring in seed corn from a distance, be certain that an early-maturing variety is obtained, and one that is adapted to the locality in which it is to be planted.

Seed corn can be brought north, provided

early varieties are selected. There is a tendency, however, for each locality to grow corn as large as it is possible to mature during the average season, for which reason corn cannot generally be planted and a crop matured successfully very far north of where grown.

Most localities would do better, considering the average returns over a period of years, if a trifle smaller type of corn were grown, maturing a week or ten days earlier. There is too great a tendency to overreach and to plant a type of corn a bit too large in an endeavor to obtain outstanding yields, with a result that immature corn is obtained about three years out of five.

Breeding of corn does not receive the consideration that it should. It is of as much importance as breeding in the case of livestock, hogs and poultry.

While the average grain dealer does not directly share in the crops of alfalfa and clovers, indirectly he does. The feeds that these crops produce release for market that many additional acres of small grain. The great value in the crops of sweet clover, however, is in maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil and the resultant increase in the yields of grain following these crops. Experiments show that following a crop of sweet clover, corn yields are increased from nine to ten bushels per acre, and wheat from three to four bushels per acre. Just realize what this means to the farmer, as well as to the grain dealer, who is dependent for his business on surplus crop production.

If you are engaged in supplying your customers with seeds, supply them only with the best grades obtainable. Low grade seeds, even though the price may appear cheap, are always expensive, and invariably result in dissatisfied customers. It is through low-grade seeds that noxious weeds are frequently introduced which become a curse to the community for years to come, and it is almost too much to hope to obtain an even and satisfactory stand

when low-grade seeds are planted. When purchasing clover and alfalfa seed, be certain of the origin of the seeds so as to secure seeds that are northern grown, and crops obtained that will withstand our severe winters.

Service.—In no trade has the dealer a greater opportunity to truly serve his community than the grain dealer by aiding the farmer in increasing his yields, through better seeds, better disease-control, and better farming methods. Out of this service he will receive returns out of all proportion to the energy expended and will have the pleasure and satisfaction of having had some part performing a genuine service.

Bill to Aid County Agent Work.

Representative John C. Ketcham of Michigan and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas have introduced a bill in Congress which would aid counties in activities sponsored by field agents of state agricultural college extension services.

It supplements the original Smith-Lever Act of 1914 by appropriating for the first year \$480,000, or \$10,000 to each of the 48 states which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act. The next year and for 11 years thereafter, \$500,000 is added annually to the original appropriation, until the annual permanent appropriation totals \$6,480,000. This is in addition to present appropriations under the Smith-Lever act. Eighty per cent of the Capper-Ketcham appropriation is to go for salaries of resident extension agents in counties. The bill should be amended to keep these busybodies out of politics and out of business.

Kill Stinking Smut !

KILL it—sure—with the most economical stinking smut, or bunt killer—the old tested, proved *Corona Coppercarb!*

Keep stinking smut out and it means healthy, lusty, full headed plants! It means more bushels per acre—and no chances of lower prices for your wheat.

CORONA COPPERCARB

is the standardized smut killer! Dust it on your seed any time before sowing and you will have no stinking smut!

Accept no inferior substitute or crude material; coppercarb is the scientific preparation deadly to stinking smut and harmless to plants!

Corona Coppercarb has the confidence of growers because it has proved its power to kill smut over big wheat sections. It's economical too! Dealers protect their customers if they send back substitutes! Growers protect their profits when they absolutely reject substitutes. Remember the name—*Corona Coppercarb!* Take no substitute and you'll grow clean full headed wheat—more bushels to the acre! You'll be safe from smut or bunt!

Send today for directions, testimonials and full information.

See Your Jobber

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

CORONA CHEMICAL DIVISION

MILWAUKEE, WIS. NEWARK, N. J.

PITTSBURGH
Glass Products
Glass-Paint-Varnish-Bronze

Feedstuffs

Larsen, Wis.—The (Sam) Nelson Feed Mill was turned over to its new owner Feb. 14.

Ogden, Utah.—The West Ogden Feed & Mfg. Co. will have a new warehouse completed for its use by early spring.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Samuel Freedman filed petition in voluntary bankruptcy listing the liabilities of his feed business as \$19,880 and assets at \$20,634.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Feed & Seed Co. has moved into new quarters. The seed end of its business was discontinued about six months ago.

Medford, Ore.—The Monarch Seed & Feed Co. has moved into its new warehouse. Poultry and dairy feeds will be manufactured and farmers' grain stored.

Medford, Ore.—A. C. Crews, O. O. Morton and W. W. A. Gates have organized and incorporated the Mutual Mill & Seed Co. for \$50,000 to engage in the manufacture of feed and flour.

Albion, Neb.—S. A. Savage and L. L. Vanderheiden of Cedar Rapids, Ia., have purchased the properties of the Albion Mfg. Co. Mixed feeds and cereals will hereafter be milled.

Streetsville, Ont.—Robert Mitchell of Aurora, Ont., has purchased the Dracass Flour Mills and plans to repair its water power unit, preparatory to operating a feed and flour milling business.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The First Seed Rice Laboratory of Stuttgart filed articles of incorporation Feb. 5. Officers of the new company are: Clyde E. Pettit, pres.; M. O. Pettit, v-pres.; and Floyd H. Wingo, sec'y-treas.

The Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky., have completed installation of a super-power radio station. The inaugural program was scheduled for Friday, Feb. 11, from 8:00 to 12:00 p. m., with Gov. Fields of Kentucky as the principal speaker.

Marshall, Mo.—Our burned mill will be rebuilt in the near future, however, no contract has been let or at this time no plans have been drawn. Don't know just when the work will start.—J. K. Goodwin, Goodwin Fletcher Grain & Feed Co.

Sherbourne, N. Y.—The Thomas P. Gaines Feed Mill, which fire destroyed Dec. 30, is to be rebuilt. The business of C. H. Boos of Sherbourne was purchased by Mr. Gaines, that his own customers might not suffer any interruption on deliveries.

North Milwaukee, Wis.—A farmers' institute is to be staged by The Dadmun-La Budde Co. on Mar. 7-8. Dr. O. B. Kent, poultry feed expert for the Quaker Oats Co. and formerly connected with Cornell University, is the principal speaker of the occasion. The company is a dealer and jobber in grain, feed and flour, etc.

Peoples Mfg. Co., Muskegon, Mich., filed trademark Ser. No. 235,418, the letters "PRODUCTO" particularly descriptive of poultry and dairy feed.

Peoria, Ill.—Peoria received 32,160 tons millfeed in January of 1927, compared with 33,960 a year previous. Shipments were 37,580 against 34,330.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y, Peoria Board of Trade.

Nashville, Tenn.—The large warehouse of the American Steam Feed Co., which collapsed Jan. 1 in the floods that devastated 80 square blocks of city property, will be rebuilt. The new structure will be a four-story reinforced concrete building.

Spokane, Wash.—Lakin Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$40,000 by E. Lakin, R. W. Lakin and Mrs. Frances Lakin. Two fires have hindered the progress of this heretofore partnership, but it rebuilt each time and now does an extensive feed business.

Monticello, Minn.—The feed plant here has been acquired by the Northwestern Mfg. Co. of Little Falls. John Robinson is in charge. A line of dairy feeds will be manufactured. Warehouse facilities will be utilized in distributing the products of the home-office plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Huffine Grain Co. has just completed a new addition to its plant here, which will be used exclusively for treating poultry mashes with the ultra-violet ray. By this means it is planned to impregnate such mashes with the important vitamins to accelerate production of the fowl.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Arthur J., and J. M. Riebs, Jr., formerly of The Riebs Co., are now associated with the Cahill Grain & Produce Co. feed and by-products handlers. The Riebs Co. will continue to conduct a grain business under the same name. Elmer Paetow, partner with G. J. Cahill, has entered another line of business, his former relationship being ended. Mr. Cahill remains at the helm of the business bearing his name.

Elgin, Ill.—The Elgin Flour & Feed Co. has let contract for designing and equipping a 30,000-bu. concrete elvtr. and feed plant with 300 tons storage capacity to S. T. Edwards & Co. The plant will be fully equipped with grain driers, Richardson Automatic Scales, LePage Cut Rolls, Edwards Belt-Type Percentage Feeders for free flowing grains, etc. Total cost is placed at \$80,000. The advantages of a location on the Fox River, with direct water power, will enable the company to manufacture a full line of animal and poultry feeds at considerable saving in cost of operation.

Hammond, Ind.—Chapin & Co. has just completed remodeling and equipping a modern scratch feed unit. When the plant is entirely completed, it will be four stories high and have a daily capacity of 125 tons. Equipment includes S. Howes & Co. special polishers and separators, K. I. Willis high-speed buckets, Richardson Automatic Scales, LePage Cut Rolls, Edwards Belt-Type Percentage Feeders for free flowing grains, special steel elevators, etc. S. T. Edwards & Co., hold the contract. Geo. C. W. and R. W. Chapin are the principals of Chapin & Co., whose activities in the feed industry as manufacturers of high grade dairy feeds dates back thirty-five years, when they started business at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has dropped the following amendment: (Rule 11, Sec. 11, Paragraph 8)—Maker of Feed. (a) A sale of feedstuffs by any miller or manufacturer shall mean goods of his own manufacture, brand or equal in every particular unless otherwise specified at the time of sale. Designation (b) of the remaining clause in said Paragraph 8 was also struck out and "Durum By-Products" inserted as a heading, so it now reads: *** Paragraph 8—Durum By-Products. Durum wheat by-products shall not be deliverable on contracts for wheat feeds unless so specified. The foregoing was adopted Jan. 20.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Installation, Cost and Operation of a Feed Mill.

BY A. H. STOLTE, BLUE EARTH, MINN., BEFORE THE MINNESOTA FARMERS ELEVATOR ASS'N.

Before taking active steps in installing a feed mill, ascertain the demand for grinding in your locality and estimate the volume of grain you will be given to grind. Then ascertain the operating costs to learn whether it will be a profitable venture.

We enjoyed unusual advantages in starting. A nearby flour mill had been doing custom grinding in connection with its manufacture of flour for some years. Wishing to discontinue feed grinding and confine its attention strictly to flour milling, it asked us to put in a feed mill so it could close that department. This gave us a trade already educated to custom grinding.

Our feed and salt retail business had grown to where it was necessary to construct a new feed warehouse and use the old one exclusively for salt. Accordingly we built a 44x28 ft. store house and built the feed mill in a 16x28 ft. space at one end. This was equipped with 6 bins holding 125 bus. each. The machinery installed consisted of a 22-inch attrition mill operated by two electric motors of 20 h. p. each.

A spout was run from the cupola of the elevator to spout the patron's dumped grain direct to the feed mill. The feed mill was equipped with two legs, one running to the scalper where sticks, stones, dirt, old iron and other foreign matter could be removed, a second to elevate the finished product directly into the patron's wagon or truck. These legs were operated by a 5 h. p. motor.

At first our directors thought a charge of 10 cents on coarse grinding or 12 cents on fine might be enough. But the farmers would take advantage of the 10 cent rate, then ask that the grain be ground a little finer and it was hard to draw the line between fine and coarse. So we changed to a flat rate of 12 cents per hundred pounds.

Our building and machinery cost us \$4,600. During the past season our gross profit was \$3,485. Power cost us \$1,074, labor \$600 and miscellaneous \$50. This gave us a net profit of approximately 50% on the 2,904,750 lbs. we ground.

Our costs on operation are made low because our patrons are trained to bring their grain for grinding in the morning. After we have started the mill we are able to run straight thru without costly stops and starts. We found it cost us 5 cents every time we started the motor. Labor costs are cut because after our man is thru with the day's run he is released for other duties about the elevator.

Our custom grinding business has given us a marked increase in volume of oil meal sales. But it has caused a sharp decline in our sales of bran and other millfeeds.

H. C. Cole Mfg. Co., Chester, Ill., filed trademark, Ser. No. 241,473, the word "OMEGA" on a background of the corresponding Greek insignia, particularly descriptive of mill feeds.

RED COMB MASHES

Complex
Mineral Balanced

Mineralized

Mineralized

Mineralized



Write for Our Dealer's Proposition
(Enclose this advertisement)

Hales & Hunter Co.

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GREENDALE FEEDS

Sweet Feeds,
Mashes, Scratch,
Poultry, Horse,
Mule, Hog and
Stock

Scientifically
Prepared from
Best
Ingredients
Obtainable

CRACKED CORN

GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

GREENDALE MILLS, Inc.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Gen'l Mgr.
Lawrenceburg, Ind.

The Value of Mineral in Feeding.

BY E. D. KOEHLER, CHICAGO.

The mineral elements in feeding have not, in recent years, received the proper attention of investigators. Such minerals as calcium and phosphorus which are in the body in large amounts have received considerable attention, but the rarer elements have been worked on only to a very slight degree.

It has been generally conceded that plants carry a sufficient amount of the various mineral elements to take care of all feeding requirements. This assumption, however, is incorrect. In many instances the amount of mineral in grains and forage crops varies considerably, according to the section where they were produced. Some grains and forage crops are known to contain large amounts of certain mineral elements and lacking in others. If a deficiency is compounded, as it is in most cases, without taking the mineral element into consideration the stock receiving that ration naturally does not receive a sufficient number of the different minerals. Even though the grains and forage crops are correctly proportioned according to the mineral content there may be a mineral deficiency, due to a lack of sufficient quantities in the grains and forage crops.

A hen's body, live weight, contains approximately 3.4% minerals, and the whole egg contains 12.2% minerals. The growing chick and the laying hen, due to their growth and production, require considerable more minerals than can be obtained from the ordinary ration. To obtain the maximum growth and egg production the mineral element must be supplied. The Ohio Experiment Station found that when the animal protein content of a feed was reduced below minimum requirements for the laying hen the mineral element was the limiting factor before the protein (animal protein supplies considerable mineral matter).

The body contains in its tissue and liquids considerable quantities of various minerals, which must be supplied from sources in proportions and in such quantities as are required to maintain maximum body health and growth. The study of minerals in animal feeding is in its infancy and what purpose is served by many of the mineral elements contained in the body is not thoroughly understood. Minerals act as catalytic agent in digestion and stimulate the flow of digestive fluid. They maintain a normal composition and osmotic pressure of the liquids and tissues of the body. They also have an important place in maintaining the acid-base reaction of the cells. They are important from the standpoint of getting the normal reactions from the cells.

Everyone is familiar with the use of iodine in the prevention of the goiter. Iodine also stimulates and regulates metabolism in the body. In some sections of the country, lack of iodine in the natural feeding stuffs has caused serious losses in live stock production. The lack of iodine is largely the cause of the birth of hairless and otherwise deformed pigs. The same

thing has been noted among other animals, but in rarer cases, such as sheep, horses and cows.

Like vitamins, minerals need to have more study done on them. While it is not thoroughly understood what each mineral element does in the body, their necessity is recognized. A feed without any mineral element at all when fed will cause death even quicker than if the animal were deprived of food entirely. The minerals also must be supplied in amounts that are not in excess. Certain of the minerals must be given in correct proportions. An oversupply of minerals or if they are not in a balanced form is as detrimental as if they were not supplied at all.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Atlanta (Ga.) Cotton Oil Co. was found guilty of shipping adulterated and misbranded cottonseed meal into North Carolina, deficient in ammonia and protein, and was fined \$100 by the federal court Oct. 12, 1926.

El Paso (Tex.) Grain & Mfg. Co. shipped a quantity of mill run bran into Arizona which federal authorities acclaimed misbranded because the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, in imposing a \$25 fine on Oct. 14, 1926.

Planters Oil Co., Albany, Ga., shipped quantities of misbranded cottonseed meal into New York and Florida, short of the labeled percentage of ammonia and protein, and over the guaranteed fiber maximum. On June 24, 1925, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and federal court imposed a \$100 fine.

Spears & Co., El Paso, Tex., consigned 390 sacks of cottonseed meal to Denver, Colo., for which a libel was filed by the attorney for the District of Colorado on or about Feb. 24, 1926. The labeling called for not less than 43% crude protein in the product. A smaller amount was contained. Spears & Co. made claim, executed bond for \$500 and agreed to relabel the product correctly.

Corno Mills Co., E. St. Louis, Ill., shipped 85 sacks of Corno stock feed into North Carolina adjudged misbranded by federal inspectors, being an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. A \$500 fine was imposed Sept. 1, 1926, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned and relabeled under the supervision of the Dept. of Agr.

Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., shipped quantities of feed in interstate commerce into Maryland for which the attorney for the Western District of New York filed an information on May 25, 1925, charging adulteration and misbranding. Guaranteed analysis of one portion of the article called for 20% protein, 10% fiber; of another portion, a minimum of 24% protein and 6% fat. Analysis showed smaller amounts of protein and fat in both cases. A plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$100 imposed.

Planters Cottonseed Products Co., Dallas, Tex., shipped 500 sacks of misbranded cottonseed cake into Missouri, short in protein, according to federal findings. On May 24, 1926, the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo., claimant, consented to costs, the execution of

a \$1,000 bond, conditioned in part that it be salvaged and relabeled under the supervision of the Dept. of Agr.

Americus (Ga.) Oil Co. shipped 300 sacks of adulterated and misbranded cottonseed meal into Florida which were deficient in ammonia and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, according to federal allegations. The article was labeled in part: " * * * Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga., * * * " On Feb. 19, 1926, the Americus Oil Co., claimant, was assessed costs, the execution of a \$260 bond, etc., in conformity with Sec. 10 of the act.

R. H. Neal & Co., Americus, Ga., shipped 100 sacks of misbranded cottonseed feed into Florida which were deficient in protein. On Feb. 17, 1926, the Americus (Ga.) Oil Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the federal court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$260, in conformity with Sec. 10 of the act.

Rumania—The Rumanian government has decided to reduce the export duties on cereals and livestock to approximately one-half the present rate (this is now 13,000 lei per carload of 10 tons on wheat, and 10,000 lei per carload on corn, oats and rye). The effective date, however, has not been announced. Export duties are forbidden by the constitution of the U. S., in fact, Congress has no power to interfere with exports.

Washington, D. C.—The House has concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the \$10,000,000 corn borer eradication bill and the measure now goes before the President. Actual funds are to be provided in the second deficiency appropriation bill to be passed by Congress during the closing days of this session. Mr. Corn Borer has a very unpleasant summer ahead even tho the Bureaucrats get half the money.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Flock of 4-Months Pullets on Mrs. Kane's Farm, Fed Mineralized Feeds from Hatching On.

Supreme Court Decisions

Market Value of Unshelled Corn.—In action for conversion of unshelled corn, value held to be market value of shelled corn less the necessary cost of shelling and hauling to market, in view of Rev. Code 1919, § 1987, subd. 1, fixing measure of damages as value at time of conversion.—*Stewart v. Halvorson*. Supreme Court of South Dakota. 211 N. W. 457.

Warehouseman's Liability for Conversion.—Warehouseman having converted grain prior to demand, owner may, in view of Rem. Comp. Stat. § 6982, recover on former's bond, given pursuant to section 6996; provision of section 7001 creating liability of 1 per cent per day for delay in delivery and permitting recovery in specie being in applicable.—*Patrick v. Farmers Corporation*. Supreme Court of Washington. 251 Pac. 872.

Shortage a Question for Jury.—In suit for shortage in cars of grain as not containing amount called for by bills of lading brought by buyer against seller and carrier, whether there was shortage held for jury. In buyer's suit against seller and carrier for shortage in cars of grain, whether shortage, if existing, arose from loss in transportation held for jury.—*C. M. Jackson v. Seley-Cornforth Grain Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 289 S. W. 164.

Landlord's Lien.—Purchaser of crop, having knowledge of tenancy, is charged with knowledge, not only of a lien for rent, but also of a lien for advances. In Code 1923, § 8799 (Code 1907, § 4734), providing for landlord's lien on specific articles, such lien is limited to those articles which were advanced to aid tenant, either as to living expenses of himself and family, or as to production, harvesting, and marketing of his crops.—*Walls v. Skelton*. Supreme Court of Alabama. 110 South. 813.

Price Regulation Only Under War Power.—Lever Act, § 25 (U. S. Comp. St. § 3115½sq), empowering President to fix prices of commodities necessary to support of nation while at war, held a reasonable and necessary exercise of governmental power for national preservation, authorized by Const. U. S. art. 1, § 8, giving Congress power to declare war, provide for army and navy and pass all laws necessary and proper to carry foregoing powers into execution.—*Highland v. Russel Car & Snow Plow Co.* Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. 135 Atl. 759.

Flour Contract Not Gambling.—Generally, measure of damages for buyer's repudiation of contract and refusal to receive and accept goods is difference between contract price and market value thereof at time and place of delivery. Contract for sale of flour, reserving to seller right to claim difference between contract and market price at time and place for delivery, if buyer refused or failed to accept delivery, held not illegal as mere gambling on market quotations; such difference being legal measure of damages.—*Washburn-Crosby Co. v. Riccobono*. Supreme Court of Louisiana. 111 South. 65.

Mortgage on Crop.—Mortgage on designated crops, to be produced by mortgagor in 1924 and 1925 on his farm, held not ineffectual, though a "lap-over mortgage"; not being void for indefiniteness. Bankrupt's discharge does not release, discharge, or invalidate valid unsatisfied liens, acquired more than four months before filing of petition in bankruptcy and duly recorded, nor prevent enforcement thereof by any requisite proceeding not involving judgment in personam, in view of U. S. Comp. St. § 9651.—*Waters v. B. F. Ellington & Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 289 S. W. 417.

Elevator Co. Liable After Withdrawal from State.—Where a foreign corporation has transacted business in this state by buying and storing grain in its elevator pending shipment, said elevator being in charge of an agent-manager, and the business there conducted being supervised by the corporation by and through its accredited representatives by personal visits and by telephonic and written instructions, it is subject to the provisions of Comp. Stat. 1921, § 5442, as to service of process in actions brought to enforce claims which arose prior to the sale of its property and its withdrawal from the state.—*Consolidated Flour Mills Co. v. Roberts*. Supreme Court of Oklahoma. 252 Pac. 29.

New Condition Voids Acceptance.

Hayes Grain & Commission Co., Chicago, Ill., appellee, v. Harry Miller, Olin, Ia., appellant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of John S. Green, A. S. MacDonald, Geo. B. Wood, Geo. E. Booth and W. W. Manning.

This case comes before the Appeals Com'te by the appellant, Harry Miller, appealing from the decision of the Feed Arbitration Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

The Feed Arbitration Com'te gave a decision in favor of the appellee, The Hayes Grain & Commission Co.

All contract features were made by letter.

Appellant wrote the appellee that its favor of Aug. 6, 1924, was received, that he would buy one twenty ton car 43 per cent cotton seed meal delivered Olin, Iowa, for first week in December shipment in new bags, arrival draft.

Aug. 7 the appellee sent to the appellant a so-called confirmation in duplicate, one to be retained by Miller and the other to be signed by him and sent to the appellee. This paper introduced four new features, as follows: 1. Sight draft, bill of lading attached. 2. Not subject to cancellation. 3. Seller not to be held for damages caused by shipment damaged in transit. 4. Subject to increase of freight rates, etc.

This confirmation invited acceptance and signature on the part of the buyer, and stipulated that refusal must be by wire.

On Aug. 11 Miller made certain objections to the confirmation and thanked the appellee for its trouble and dropped the deal.

This com'te is of the opinion that the appellant made an offer in his letter of August 6, in which he asked for new bags and arrival draft, and that appellee did not accept his offer in its letter and confirmation of Aug. 7, but submitted a counter offer in demanding demand draft instead of arrival draft, and saying nothing about the shipment in new bags, besides the three other propositions as stated above.

This com'te feels the practice of sending confirmations with the fine print on the front and back of the papers which are not a part of the original understanding between the principals to a trade is a bad practice and a source of many disputes between members.

We believe that confirmations should be as brief as possible and cover only such stipulations as are understood between parties at the time the trade is made.

We rule that there was no trade made in the case submitted, as the minds of the parties to the dispute never met, and that consequently no trade was entered into.

We assess the costs of arbitration and appeal against the appellee, the Hayes Grain & Commission Co.

Farm Relief Prescription.

Will Rogers recently sent the following letter to the Chicago Daily News:

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 14.—Here is my farm-relief bill. Every time a southerner plants nothing on his farm but cotton year after year and the northerner nothing but wheat or corn, why, take a hammer and hit him twice right between the eyes. You may dent your hammer, but it will do more real good than all the McNary bills you can pass in a year.—Old Doc Rogers.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33½% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

W. S. BRAUDT, Pres. and Treas. HARRY J. BERMAN, General Counsel

Grain Markets Traffic Com'te.

W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner and sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, is chairman of the newly organized Western Terminal Grain Markets Traffic Com'te.

It is hoped that friction will be obviated, and the transaction of business with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the carriers will be simplified.

The membership already includes Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Chicago Switching Rates May Be Raised.

Examiner J. B. Campbell of the Interstate Commerce Commission conducted a hearing at Chicago Feb. 15 on the proposed increase in switching charges at Chicago. The tariffs under consideration cover iron and steel, but it is certain that if the increase is granted some similar increase will be made in the charges on grain switched.

Grain men view the entire proceeding with disfavor, although the Chicago Association of Commerce has proposed a compromise to apply to all commodities.

The present charges are based on guesswork, as no one knows what the switching costs. J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Board of Trade, is taking an active interest in the proceeding, with a view to protecting the rights of grain shippers.

M. & St. L. and Soo Line Proposed Rate Cut Denied.

Minneapolis and Duluth and points grouped therewith were denied reduced proportional rates on grain and grain products to points in trunk lines and New England territory on Feb. 17 in the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission refusing the M. & St. L. and the Soo Line permission to place in effect a six-cent reduction in rates from those two outstanding terminals of the Northwest to eastern destinations.

The reduction was primarily proposed to regain traffic now moving over lake and rail routes thru Duluth and Buffalo, N. Y., and in response to requests of grain shipping and milling interests of Minneapolis and the Northwest.

"Approval of the proposed rates would, we believe," the Commission said, "lead directly to a disruption of the grain rate structure, have marked effects on marketing and distribution and of necessity impair the revenues of carriers and their ability to render satisfactory service."

"That there would be any substantial benefit to respondents (the railroads proposing the cut), Minneapolis, or the wheat producers, is doubtful."

Opposition to the proposal came from grain and milling interests of Duluth, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points.

The general counsel for the road re-opened on Feb. 22 in telegraphing the I. C. C. for 60 days in which to prepare its arguments and additional date for a possible rehearing in the case. The Soo Line and the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n joined forces with the M. & St. L. on Feb. 23, wiring authorities. The Soo proposed reductions should apply to grain and flour shipments moving all rail to New England by way of Sault Ste. Marie and the Canadian Pacific Ry.

The McNary-Haugen Bill, has been log-rolled up to the President for his approval or veto—in all probability the latter. A \$250,000,000 relief fund for the country's husbandmen doesn't sound like so much in these days of billion dollar items but the bill is freighted with every element injurious to the national welfare.—Farmer, Winter & Co.

Grain Carriers

Hastings, Minn.—Federal authority has secured for a new dam here, to increase a nine-foot channel in the most difficult part of the Upper Mississippi river.

Grain and grain products were loaded on 48,174 cars during the week ending Feb. 1, an increase of 3,489 cars above the corresponding week of 1926 and 172 cars above the same week in 1925.

Salina, Kan.—Salina's complaint over high rates on grain and grain products in northern Kansas to Texas points will be one of those considered by the I. C. C., when the hearings on these rates begin, possibly in April.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Grain rate hearings for states west of the Mississippi River will be held here, at Fort Worth, Kansas City and Minneapolis, beginning Apr. 7. Examiner B. H. Meyer will conduct the hearings for the I. C. C.

Springfield, Ill.—A good railroad wall map of Illinois has just been issued by the Illinois Commerce Commission, with an index of all rivers on the reverse side. The map is defaced with a large type bearing the name of the present governor of the state, apparently for political advertising.

Ezra Brainerd, Jr., of Oklahoma, was nominated Feb. 16 to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Brainerd was named to succeed Fred'k I. Cox, of New Jersey, who was not reappointed on the completion of his term recently. Pres. Coolidge originally nominated Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania for the post but the senate refused to confirm his selection.

Toledo, O.—Shippers here are endeavoring to work out some new ex-lake rates under the Central Freight Ass'n auspices which will put Toledo in a more equitable relation to similar commodity movements from Chicago, Cleveland and other lower lake ports. Several conferences will probably be held, in addition to the initial meeting Feb. 1, before final results are put into practical operation.

Kansas City, Mo.—The conference starting Jan. 20 in Kansas City was called in order to determine what percentage of the numerous complaints on file with the I. C. C. will be taken under consideration at the hearings this coming season, rather than to decide any specific cases, as is the general impression. This preliminary hearing enabled the commissioners to judge just what revision of rates will be necessary.

St. Paul, Minn.—A resolution has been introduced before the state body to create a state commission to promote improvement of the upper Mississippi River waterway and its use in developing industry and agriculture in the Northwest. A \$20,000 appropriation for the next two years is asked for, to be used in the investigations of the commission and in making facts public for the benefit of the shippers and consumers of the northwest.

Lincoln, Neb.—In addition to the counties awarded half-rates on coarse grain, hay, seeds, and live stock feed from any Nebraska point, county agents in the counties mentioned in this column of the last number, Gosper, Furnas, Frontier, Red Willow, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, Chase, Dundy and Hamilton counties have been added to the list by the state railway commission. These rates become effective at once and until Apr. 1. Application to the state railway commission to place these emergency rates in effect has been made.

Abandonment of operation of Rutland, Toluca & Northwestern Ry. running between Rutland and Granville, Ill., by the Chicago & Alton and its receivers, was authorized Feb. 18 by the I. C. C. The Illinois C. C. recently denied a similar application, but the federal order takes precedence. The 27-mile line has been operated as a part of the C. & A. system since 1910. Magnolia, Ill., with about 500 inhabitants, will be left without direct rail service. Rutland, Toluca, Custer, McNabb and Granville are served by other rail lines.

Great Falls, Mont.—Wheat shippers are clamoring for an \$86 cut in the rate over the Burlington to Minneapolis. They threaten to ship their wheat to a Northern Pacific connection by boat down the Big Horn River. Representative W. E. Warren of Big Horn County is at the root of the agitation. The rate from Hardin was raised in 1916 from 36 to 49c. Other nearby points on other roads have a much lower rate, according to evidence presented. Looks like another pork-barrel job in sight for some aggressive politician.

Bismarck, N. D.—New tariffs on grain shipments from North Dakota points to the North Dakota terminal elevator at Grand Forks were filed with the state railroad board Jan. 31, by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo Line railroads. The new rates conform to the requirements of the railroad board as set forth in its decision of the mill and elevator rate case and upheld by Judge J. A. Coffey in the Burleigh county district court following the appeal of the railroads from the railroad board's decision. The new rates became effective Feb. 20.

President Cleveland in his message to Congress on Jan. 18, 1897, said: "The advantages of direct and unbroken water transportation of the products of our Western States and Territories from convenient points of shipment to our seaboard ports are plainly palpable. The report of the commissioners contains, in my opinion, demonstration of the feasibility of securing such transportation, and gives ground for the anticipation that better and more uninterrupted commerce through the plan suggested, between the great West and foreign ports, with the increase of national prosperity which must follow in its train, will not long escape American enterprise and activity."

Salem, Ore.—General reduction in rates on grain, hay and other agricultural products, also elimination of numerous branch line differentials and excessive combinations of local rates on shipments from Eastern Oregon to points in the Willamette Valley has resulted from a decision of the Oregon Supreme Court in the case of Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. vs. H. H. Corey et al. Proceedings were instituted on June 11, 1923, by the Oregon Public Service Commission following informal complaint by various hay, grain, feeding and farmers' organizations. The state commission entered an order prescribing uniform rate scales applicable throughout the state. The case was carried from the commission to the Circuit Court of Marion County, then the Supreme Court. Some think the case may be carried into the United States Supreme Court but this is hardly expected.

Topeka, Kan.—Plea for a 50 per cent 60-day emergency rate reduction on incoming grain, milo, kafir, and mill feeds, will be granted at once by the railroads for 23 northwestern Kansas counties. The carriers agreed at a conference here Feb. 15. Representatives of three railroads, the Union Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe conferred with the commission. A plan to help western counties facing spring work without sufficient livestock feed was considered. If present plans mature, the Missouri Pa-

cific will grant the reduction on feedstuffs consigned to Scott City and west, the Union Pacific to Plainville and west, the Rock Island to Belleville and west, and the Santa Fe to Scott City and west. The reduction would be allowed only on shipments consigned to county farm agents or boards of county commissioners. The full rates would be charged and a 50 per cent rebate made.—P. J. P.

New Orleans, La.—A suspension hearing is to be held here by the I. C. C. on March 7 on the suspension of tariff 122-A Southwestern Lines, I. C. C. 1901, I. & S. Docket 2842, which greatly increases the rates on grain and grain products to Mississippi points from Texas stations. Ed P. Byars has been secured by the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange to fight the increases. The Clement Grain Co. and The McGregor Mfg. & Grain Co. secured this temporary suspension thru the Texas Industrial League.—H. B. Dorsey, Sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere—
NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 So. Western Ave.

CHICAGO

Hess Drier Company of Canada, Ltd.
Theodore Kipp, Mgr.

68 Higgins Ave.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Insurance Notes.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—A. E. Leif, formerly located at Mankato, Minn., has been transferred to this point. Mr. Leif is connected with the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Indianapolis, Ind.

Alton, Ill.—At the fiftieth anniversary and celebration of the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., the board of directors elected H. B. Sparks, St. Louis, pres.; George S. Milnor, Alton, v-pres.; George A. McKinney, Alton, sec'y-treas.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Mutual Fidelity Bonding Co. of Missouri has been incorporated for \$2,000. Its purpose is writing of protective bonds for the Millers & Grain Dealers Traffic Ass'n. Incorporators are S. T. Henson, R. E. Gott, and V. G. Flaig.—P. J. P.

Report Millers National Insurance Co.

The 51st annual report of the Millers National Insurance Co. as of Dec. 31, 1926, submitted by Sec'y M. A. Reynolds, shows total assets of \$4,601,149.03 and total liabilities of \$2,532,695.80. The cash surplus, including the permanent fund, is \$2,068,453.23; the surplus over all liabilities, \$3,111,063.31. The total income for the year 1926 was \$2,608,224.11, made up of \$2,405,930.45 net premium and assessment income and \$202,293.66 interest on investments. Total disbursements during the year amounted to \$2,374,637.56. The total mutual risks amounted to \$38,054,651; the total cash business to \$374,882,886. The total risk for flour mills, elevators and contents cash and mutual is \$49,807,469, and the total general business \$363,130,068, making the total at risk \$412,937,537. In the 51 years since organization the company has paid losses amounting to \$21,554,281.31. Losses paid during 1926 were \$1,353,520.99.

Annual Statement Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

The 24th annual statement of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., shows that on Dec. 31, 1926, the company had \$156,742,345 of insurance in force, a satisfactory increase of 15 per cent over the amount of business a year earlier.

The company's total available assets are \$2,303,963.32, composed of \$148,269.60 cash in banks, \$294,600 in government bonds and certificates, \$1,249,616.60 in municipal bonds, \$497,221.97 in first mortgage loans on improved real estate, \$71,536.09 of uncollected premium deposits and renewals, and \$42,719.06 accrued interest.

The reserves for possible liabilities amount to \$1,100,424.33, including \$607,897.87 in unearned premium deposits, and a voluntary reserve of \$400,000 set aside to meet any special contingencies which may arise. Deducting the reserves from the total available assets leaves a surplus of \$1,203,538.99.

During the year the special contingent fund was increased \$200,000 and \$377,553.89 was added to the total available assets.

One-Sided Pooling in Alberta.

We wonder if the members of the pools in the other provinces realize the special interest pool members in Alberta have in shipments made to the Pacific. As we understand it, there is deducted from the initial payment to a pool member in Alberta only the freight rate to Vancouver and not the freight rate to Fort William, whenever the former is less than the latter. Even when there is an embargo against Vancouver and the wheat is shipped east, the Alberta farmer is paid on the basis of the Vancouver rate, and the difference in cost is charged to the Central Selling Agency and distributed over all the pools.

Wheat shipped to Vancouver may be held for weeks and may ultimately be sold at less than it would have realized if shipped east, but such loss is distributed over all the pools. Again, at times wheat at Vancouver brings a little higher price than wheat the same day at Fort William. In all such cases the Central Selling Agency must, at the end of the season, return that premium to the Alberta Pool.

So Alberta farmers get an initial advantage on the freight rate and then they get all the premiums, but the pool members in the other provinces share with them all the losses. This is rather one sided pooling, but it helps to explain why Alberta is so keen about elevators at the Pacific Coast.—*Grain Trade News*.

Causes of 1,686 Elevator Fires.

A laxity in the enforcement of rules for the prevention of fire can be detected back of the loss record for 1926, of the Grain Dealers National Fire Ins. Co. During the preceding year only one fire with a loss of but \$100 was ascribed to matches or smoking, while during the past year 7 fires with a loss of \$34,751.96 were charged to matches and smoking.

Another reflection of lack of care is the increase in the number of fires with causes reported as "unknown" from 18 to 49 during 1926. A failure to make frequent inspections of all parts of the premises where conditions might arise to cause fire, naturally will permit such conditions to develop, and of course, the condition will be "unknown."

The increase in the number of fires reported due to friction from 12 to 13 and the loss from \$10,697.57 in 1925, to \$43,537.15 in 1926, also reflects lack of care and the proper attention to machinery that would avoid hot bearings, slipping belts and chokes.

Lightning rods, that do their efficient work without attention, made a gratifying record, the losses due to lightning having been reduced from 20 to 19 during the year and in cost from \$59,928.49 to \$35,931.27.

A vigilant self-inspection must be maintained if the insurance cost is to be kept down, as this can be accomplished by the mutual companies only by a reduction in the fire losses. The policyholders have to bear the cost of the aggregate neglect of the insured who tolerate fire hazards in their plants.

A study of the causes enumerated in the following tables which is a record of the experience of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., will suggest the fire hazards that need watching:

Loss Record for Twenty-four Years.		
	No.	Amount.
Automobiles and motor trucks	3	\$ 5,812.14
Cob burners and cob houses...	20	80,203.46
Electrical hazard	62	82,858.78
Explosions in building	8	25,374.99
Exposure	148	172,840.49
Flues and stoves	60	135,972.18
Friction	206	611,660.06
Grain drier	10	20,047.50
Incendiary	43	147,852.74
Lighting (other than electric)	7	27,351.46
Lightning	384	374,764.63
Locomotive sparks	162	428,844.21
Matches and smoking	25	56,678.19
Powerhouse and power (other than electric)	144	342,518.83
Railroad accident	2	4,508.96
Spontaneous combustion	87	126,670.67
Tramps	16	52,888.62
Unknown	251	1,133,439.21
Miscellaneous	48	54,513.88
	1,686	\$3,884,801.00

Loss Record for 1926.		
	No.	Amount.
Automobile and motor trucks	None	
Cob burners and cob houses	None	
Explosion	1	\$ 259.23
Exposure	12	2,900.77
Electrical hazard	16	23,550.56
Flues and stoves	4	6,380.23
Friction	13	43,537.15
Grain driers	4	10,879.20
Incendiary	3	925.22
Internal combustion engines	10	277.74
Lightning	19	35,931.27
Locomotive sparks	3	8,443.73
Matches and smoking	7	34,751.96
Open lights	None	
Power house	6	7,834.17
Railroad accidents	None	
Rubbish and litter	1	16.34
Tramps	None	
Spontaneous combustion	2	778.85
Unknown	49	189,404.40
Miscellaneous	2	27.39
Total		\$ 364,908.21
Salvage and reinsurance		24,570.41
Net losses paid		\$ 340,337.80
Total number of fires, 155.		

The Corn Borer and the Grain Futures Snoopers have one thing in common. Both discourage. The borer discourages the farmer from planting corn, and the snooper discourages the speculator from buying corn. It should make no difference to corn producers who buy their corn so long as they are paid. The speculators should be just as welcome as the consumers' money.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order Form No. 6 CB, Price 90 Cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-6 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

What's Wanted?

The quickest way to supply your needs is to tell your wants to a sympathetic audience.

The "Wanted and For Sale" pages of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL affords the largest and best medium to make your wants known.

Read what satisfied customers say:

"It pays to advertise in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL. We have had several desirable replies to our Help Wanted ad."—Bloomington Mills, Bloomington, Ill.

"You need not insert our ad. again as we have found a boiler."—Hoerner Elev. & Mills Co., Lawrenceville, Ill.

"We have secured all the help we need from our adv. in the JOURNAL. We have probably received 40 or 50 replies, and are much pleased with results."—Clovis Mill & Elev. Co., Clovis, N. M.

The charge for such announcements is small—only 25c per type line. Try them. Supply your needs quickly.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

If You Handle Coal

It will pay you to become a regular reader of

THE RETAIL COALMAN

and learn what successful retailers are doing to make their business more profitable. A newsy, snappy magazine full of practical ideas and suggestions that will make you money.

Send \$1.50 for a year's trial subscription. Your money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfied.

THE RETAIL COALMAN

1223 Monadnock Block

Chicago, Ill.

After Twenty-Five Years

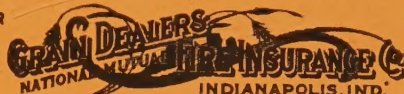
With the close margins and economical methods required in the grain business, and the values each owner has at stake, none can afford the rates now charged and carry a sufficient protection.

This is taken from a letter to the grain trade by the men who organized the "Grain Dealers' Mutual."

The answer is this:

Our Average Rate in 1902 was \$31.00 per \$1000, and our Net Cost \$24.80 per \$1000. Today our Average Rate has been reduced to \$23.10, and our Net Cost to \$9.56.

C. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis,
Indiana



C. H. McCOTTER
Western Mgr.
Omaha,
Nebraska

Insure your Dwelling and Car the "Grain Dealers' Way"

Half A Century

of efficient and satisfactory Insurance Service is the record of the

MILL MUTUALS

The needs of the Miller and the Elevator Operator are their specialty.

Represented by

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

1902 --- A Quarter of a Century --- 1927

of dependable insurance for grain men.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Grain Elevators and Contents, also Residence and Mercantile property.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS RETURNED TO OUR POLICYHOLDERS IN 25 YEARS

TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

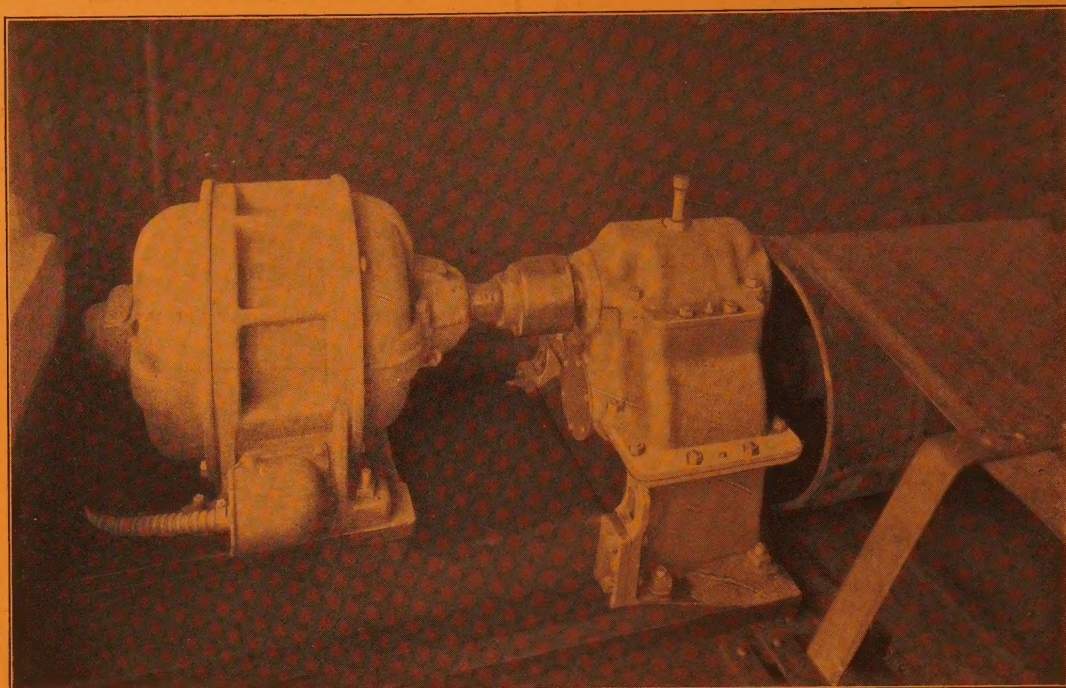
E. A. BROWN, President E. H. MORELAND, Secretary
W. J. SHANARD, Vice President W. Z. SHARP, Treasurer

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President

A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company



FALK SPEED REDUCERS

This will announce the new standard series of Falk Speed Reducers, including among other features a wide range of ratios and continuous tooth herringbone gears. Falk quality is now available from stock. Compactness of design and perfected lubrication are added to a record of unusual performance. Plus-satisfaction is built into every unit.

The Falk Speed Reducers can be relied upon to deliver power continuously day in and day out for years without any costly periods of inoperation.

Falk Speed Reducers are made in single, double and triple reductions. A bulletin will be sent you on request.

The Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.